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The Campaign Manual

1902

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COMPILED BY

F. S. SPENCE

TORONTO

THE PIONEER OFFICE

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THE CAMPAIGN MANUAL

THE SITUATION IN ONTARIO

A good many friends of the temperance cause in different parts of the Dominion, and in other countries, are at present watching with much interest the battle that is being waged in the Province of Ontario. Some of them are desirous of obtaining more exact information as to the origin and nature of the present contest, and the following facts are set out for their information :

The respective powers of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures in the matter of liquor legislation is not clearly defined by statute. It has been generally conceded that the Dominion Parliament has power to enact prohibitory legislation. Under this power Parliament passed the Canada Temperance Act, providing for prohibition by popular vote in cities and counties. It has also been generally conceded that provinces have full power to license and regulate the liquor traffic within their own territorial limits. Regulation or limitation implies a measure of prohibition. How far a province has authority to go in this direction has been the principal point in dispute.

Because of the uncertainty of this power the Ontario Legislature, a number of years ago, declined to pass a general provincial prohibition law, but memorialized the Dominion Parliament to enact such a law for the Dominion. The Ontario Legislature, however, enacted a law empowering municipalities to pass by-laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor within their own limits.

In 1893 many petitions were received by the Ontario Legislature asking for the taking of a vote of the electors upon the question of prohibition. At the same time Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P., introduced into the Legislature a Bill to prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Province. The Government opposed the Bill on the ground of uncertainty as to the Legislature's power to pass such a law, and proposed that an effort should be made to ascertain the exact extent of the Legislature's jurisdiction by submitting the question to the courts of law.

The Legislature approved the Government plan, and passed an Act providing for the taking of a ballot vote of the electors on the question : " Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacure, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage ?" This vote was taken on January 4th, 1894, when the municipal elections were being held, and resulted as follows :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Votes " Yes "	180,087	12,402	192,489
Votes " No "	108,494	2,226	110,720

Shortly after the taking of this vote a great convention of prohibition workers, held in the city of Toronto, appointed a deputation to wait upon the Ontario Government, and " respectfully request them to declare in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to the full extent of the power vested in the Legislature."

The deputation from the convention was received by the then Premier and

Attorney-General, Sir Oliver Mowat, and four other members of the Government. The views of the convention were laid before these gentlemen, and in response the Attorney-General expressed his deep sense of the importance of the prohibition movement and the strength of public sentiment behind it as evidenced in the plebiscite, the result of which was eminently satisfactory. He then read to the deputation the following statement:

"If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province has the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law as respects the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will introduce such a bill in the following session, if I am then at the head of the Government.

"If the decision of the Privy Council is that the Province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory bill as the decision will warrant, unless the partial prohibitory power is so limited as to be ineffective from a temperance standpoint."

On different occasions since that time leaders of the Provincial Government declared their adhesion to the policy set out by Sir Oliver Mowat.

In the meantime, the Government had framed and submitted to the Ontario Court of Appeal, a series of questions intended to ascertain the extent of the power of the Province in the matter of liquor legislation. The Dominion Government submitted the same questions to the Supreme Court of Canada and obtained a decision upon them, which decision was appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. The judgment of the Privy Council was a lengthy deliverance, but gave a direct answer to only one of the questions submitted. That question related to the Act giving municipalities power to locally prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquor. The judgment stated further that in the argument upholding this decision, would be found a sufficient answer to the question of whether or not a local legislature had power to prohibit the sale of liquor throughout the Province. The Ontario Government came to the conclusion that the judgment did not definitely settle this important question, and no further prohibitory legislation was enacted for some time.

In 1898 the Dominion Parliament took a plebiscite of the electors of the whole Dominion upon the question of total prohibition. The vote polled was as follows:

For prohibition 278,380
Against prohibition .. 264,693

In this voting the results obtained in the Province of Ontario were as follows:

For prohibition 154,498
Against prohibition .. 115,284

In the year 1900 the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, taking a view of the Privy Council decision, different from the opinion of the Ontario Government, passed an Act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the Province of Manitoba, except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes.

Manitoba had also by a plebiscite declared in favor of prohibition in the year 1892, the vote taken standing:

For prohibition 19,637
Against prohibition .. 637

In the Dominion plebiscite of 1898 the vote in Manitoba was:

For prohibition 12,419
Against prohibition .. 2,978

The Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature was not brought into operation immediately. The question of its constitutionality was submitted

to the Manitoba Court of King's Bench which declared it unconstitutional. An appeal against this decision was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, which tribunal, in a judgment rendered in November, 1901, upheld the Manitoba Liqour Law, and declared it to be within the limits of the power of the Province.

Encouraged by this action, a deputation of Ontario prohibitionists waited upon the Government of their Province and urged the carrying out of the promise given in 1894 by the then Premier, Sir Oliver Mowat. The Government considered the matter, and introduced into the Legislature at the session of 1902, a bill similar to the act which had been passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, but making the coming into force of the measure dependent upon the ratification of the bill by sixty per cent. of the electors voting thereon at a special election to be held on October 14, 1902.

Prohibition workers objected strongly to the proposal that so large a majority of the votes cast should be required for ratification of the measure. They also objected to the time proposed for the voting, as being too early in the season to admit of an effective campaign. They urged the Government to make the voting simultaneous with the municipal elections in January, 1903, and to provide that the Act should come into operation if ratified by a majority of the electors voting upon the question..

The Government amended the Bill so as to provide that ratification would require a majority of the votes polled on the question providing such majority would be equal to a majority of the votes polled at the general election of 1898. Another amendment fixed the 4th of December, 1902, as the day of voting.

In the Legislature, Mr. G. F. Marter, representing the views of the prohibitionists, moved to amend the bill so as to provide that ratification should require a simple majority of the votes cast. This proposal was defeated, only four members voting in its favor. He also moved to fix the date of voting on the day of the municipal elections for 1903. Only four votes were cast in favor of this amendment. The bill providing for prohibition, conditional upon ratification as stated, was then passed by the Legislature on a party division.

Apart from the voting conditions and the time fixed for voting, the act passed by the Legislature met with the cordial approval of the great majority of friends of prohibition in the Province of Ontario. It is a thoroughgoing measure providing for the prohibition of the sale of liquor as far as the ascertained power of the Province will permit. Its principal provisions have already been set out in The Pioneer, and, if adopted, it will be a valuable measure of prohibitory legislation, and will go into operation on May 1st, 1904.

The situation, then, in Ontario is this: A vote of the electors will be taken on December 4th of the present year, on the question of the adoption of a law prohibiting the retail sale of liquor except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. To bring this law into operation, it is necessary for the prohibitionists to poll a majority of the votes cast, and to poll not less than 212,739 votes. The liquor party are making a desperate fight to prevent the ratification of the law, and friends of temperance are making a strenuous effort to secure its ratification.

SUMMARY OF THE ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT, 1902

The following paragraphs contain a carefully prepared summary of the most important features of the Act upon which the electors of the Province of Ontario will vote on December 4th next:

The Ontario Liquor Act, 1902, consists of two parts. Part I. provides the machinery for taking a vote of the electors on the question of the adoption of the second part, and declares that the second part shall be brought into force if it is approved by a majority of the votes cast upon the question, provided that the number of such approving votes is also a majority of the number of votes that were cast at the general provincial election of 1898.

Part II. of the Act is a law prohibiting the selling, giving or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, as far as such prohibition is within the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The principal provisions of this law are as follows:

Prohibition

The giving or selling or bartering or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor is entirely prohibited except under the conditions and for the purposes hereinafter set out.

To make the meaning of the law clear, a sharp distinction is made by the Act between a "private dwelling house," and a place of any other kind. All sale or barter of liquor is prohibited except sale by licensed druggists for certain purposes considered necessary, and all giving of liquor is prohibited except the giving for such purposes or the giving in a private house to an adult friend of liquor that has not been unlawfully procured.

"A private dwelling house" is a separate dwelling, with a separate entrance, used exclusively as a private residence, and not connected by any door or passage with any shop, factory, restaurant, hotel, boarding-house or other place of a public character or office, excepting in the case of the private house of a duly qualified physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, whose house may contain or communicate with his office.

The expression "liquor," as used in this Act is declared to mean any fermented spirituous or malt liquor, and any drinkable liquor which is intoxicating.

Permissions

Sale and keeping for sale are permitted for medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes only. Sale is only by such duly qualified druggists as are specially licensed by the Government to sell.

There are two kinds of license: (1) "Wholesale druggists' license," and (2) "Retail druggists' license."

A wholesale druggists' license can only be granted to a party in exclusively wholesale druggist business. It authorizes sale in quantities of not more than ten gallons for mechanical or scientific purposes, or not more than five gallons to a retail licensed druggist or duly qualified medical practitioner.

A retail druggist's license permits sale only for medicinal purposes, or of wine for sacramental purposes.

A duly qualified physician may have in his possession liquor needful for

his practice not exceeding two quarts, a duly registered dentist liquor needful for his practice, not exceeding one pint, a duly qualified veterinary surgeon liquor needful for his practice not exceeding one gallon, a clergyman wine for sacramental purposes not exceeding two gallons, and a person engaged in mechanical or scientific pursuits alcohol needful in his business not exceeding ten gallons. An incorporated public hospital may have liquor for patients, and a sick person may have in his room liquor prescribed by a physician.

Licenses

The law concerning who may be permitted to sell, is very strict. All applications from druggists for licenses must be reported upon by inspectors, and publicly advertised. Ratepayers living near premises for which licenses are sought may file objections, and a license will be refused if it is shown that the applicant is an improper person, or has not complied with the required conditions, or has been convicted within three years of violating any liquor law. A complaint of ten ratepayers against a license granted may be made to a county judge, who shall investigate, and if any of the disqualifications named are proved, the license shall be cancelled. Every licensed druggist must give bonds of himself and two others, that he will obey the law.

Restrictions

No wholesale druggist may sell alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes except on affidavit of applicant describing the lawful purpose for which it is required.

No wholesale druggist may sell between seven Saturday night and seven Monday morning, nor after eight any night, nor before seven any morning.

Every licensed druggist must keep a complete record of every sale made, and must file every prescription, certificate, and request that he receives, and these documents shall always be open for inspection by any person for at least one year.

Every licensed druggist shall send to the Chief Inspector every six months a sworn statement in detail of all sales that he has made.

No retail licensed druggist shall sell any liquor for medicinal purposes except on prescription of a regularly qualified physician, nor wine for sacramental purposes, except on certificate of a clergyman.

No hospital shall allow use of liquor except by proper physician's prescription. No dentist, veterinary surgeon or clergyman shall permit use or consumption except for the lawful purpose for which it was procured. No liquor prescribed by a physician shall be consumed by any person for whom it was not prescribed.

No liquor shall be consumed on a licensed druggist's premises. No person shall deliver liquor unlawfully purchased. No physician shall give a prescription to permit evasion of the law. No person shall purchase liquor from any one not authorized to sell. No person shall knowingly consume liquor unlawfully procured.

Clubs

Any society or club, incorporated or unincorporated, and any member, officer, or servant thereof, or person resorting thereto, who sell or barters, or therein gives liquor to any person, and any one who directly or indirectly keeps or assists or abets in getting or

maintaining any clubhouse or society room or hall or other place where liquor is received or kept to be used, given or sold as a beverage, or distributed among the members by any means whatever, shall be held to have committed an offence against this Act, and shall be subject to the maximum penalties which the Act imposes. Proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor on such premises by any person, shall be conclusive evidence of the violation of the law. Any occupant of premises where liquor is thus illegally used, or any person resorting thereto, shall be considered a violator of the law. If the occupant of any private dwelling house, or of any part of such house, is convicted of a violation of the Act then that house shall not afterwards be considered a private dwelling house as long as he resides there.

Penalties

For selling or giving liquor, or keeping liquor for sale, contrary to the law, whether by a person not duly licensed or by a licensed druggist in unlawful places or hours, or to persons to whom it is not lawful to sell, the penalties are: For a first offence a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, and in default of immediate payment, imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months; for a second or any subsequent offence imprisonment for not less than six nor more than twelve months.

For consuming or permitting the consumption of liquor on premises on which it has been lawfully sold, or for failure by a licensed druggist to keep or show a record of sales, or the prescriptions or certificates on which sales were made, or for the selling or giving of liquor by a licensed druggist without requiring a proper prescription or certificate, or for giving as a physician a prescription to permit evasion of the law, or for improperly giving liquor to a minor, or for the improper giving of liquor by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, the penalties are: For a first offence a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $300, and in default of immediate payment, imprisonment for not less than two nor more than four months; for a second or any subsequent offence a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and in default of immediate payment imprisonment for not less than four, nor more than eight months.

If any licensed druggist, or any person who acted under his instructions, or with his consent, is convicted of a second offence, such druggists' license becomes forfeited, and he becomes disqualified for again becoming a licensee for three years. A convicting judge or magistrate may, in his discretion, declare forfeited the license of any licensed druggist convicted of a first offence of unlawful selling, or giving or keeping for sale.

Enforcement

The Government shall appoint a Chief Inspector for the Province and a local inspector for each electoral district in the Province, or more local inspectors, if needful, whose duty it shall be to administer the law and to prosecute persons offending against its provisions. All these inspectors will act directly under the Government without any intervening boards of commissioners.

Any policeman, constable, or other person has also authority to lay informations, and to prosecute persons

who violate the provisions of this Act.

Any inspector, policeman, or constable may, at any time, enter and search any place other than a private house, for the purpose of detecting or preventing violation of this Act.

Any judge or magistrate may, on proper information, issued a warrant authorizing any constable or inspector to enter and search, by force, if needful, any place in which it is suspected that liquor is unlawfully kept for sale. Such liquor, if on unlicensed premises, may be seized, and if a conviction is made, may be destroyed or sold for proper purposes as the Government may direct.

Brewers and Distillers

Because the authority of the Provincial Legislature does not extend beyond the limits of the Province, this Act does not prohibit sales of liquor by brewers, distillers, or exporters in Ontario to persons outside the Province. It does not prohibit brewers or distillers selling to licensed druggists. It does prohibit all sale by brewers, distillers, or exporters to any other persons, or in any premises connected with any private dwelling. In regard to such prohibited sale, and to drinking or permitting drinking on premises, the law is the same for brewers and distillers as for other persons.

WHO MAY VOTE

A good many inquiries have been received concerning the voting qualification in the coming Referendum. That qualification is definitely set out in Section 3 of the Ontario Liquor Act, which is in the following terms :

The persons entitled to vote upon the said question shall be all persons whose names shall appear on the voters' lists used, or which would have been used, had a poll been held at the next general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, held after the passing of this Act, as entitled to vote, and who were entitled to vote at the said election, and who shall have been from the date of the said general election and until the date of voting on the said question residents of and domiciled in the Province of Ontario, and whose names are duly entered in the poll books to be used for the purpose of the voting under this Act.

From this it will be seen that the persons entitled to vote in the Referendum are those whose names are on the voters' lists that were used in the general provincial election held on May 29th last, providing that they have resided in the Province of Ontario from the date of such general election until December 4th.

Those who have moved from one part of the Province to another, if otherwise entitled to vote, will have a right to vote at the place at which they would have voted if they had not removed. Persons who have moved to some place outside of the Province of Ontario have lost their votes

THE VOTE NEEDED

There seems to be still among some of our friends a misunderstanding in relation to the vote actually required on December 4th next, to secure prohibition, and also as to whether or not a sufficient vote will ensure the coming into force of the prohibitory law without further action of the Legislature.

These questions are definitely disposed of by Sections 103 and 104 of the Ontario Liquor Act, which read as follows :

"Within thirty days after the receipt of the last returns the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall also publish in The Ontario Gazette a summary of all the returns of the voting under this Act, together with such other particulars as to such voting as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

"In case it appears from the said summary that a majority of the votes on the said question are in the affirmative, and that the number of votes on the said question in the affirmative exceeds one-half of the number of votes certified to by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery as hereinafter mentioned, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall issue his Proclamation in The Ontario Gazette declaring Part II. of this Act to be in force on, from and after the first day of May, 1904. And Part II. of this Act shall come into force and take effect on, from, and after the said date accordingly.

"The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall certify under his hand and seal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the total number of votes arrived at by adding together (1) the votes polled for all the candidates at the general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1898, except in the electoral district of Ottawa ; (2) one-half of the votes polled for all the candidates in the said Electoral District of Ottawa, and (3) the number of votes polled at the last contested election held prior to the said general election in every electoral district for which a candidate was returned in 1898 by acclamation."

The total number of votes polled and counted for all candidates in the general election of 1898, exclusive of those polled in the electoral district of Ottawa, was 409,980. The number of votes polled and counted for candidates in the electoral district of Ottawa was 17,844.

Elections were by acclamation in two electoral districts, South Bruce and Prescott, and the total number of votes polled and counted for candidates in these districts at the last preceding elections was 6,543.

It follows, therefore, that the number of votes to be certified under the last quoted clause of the statute is to be determined as follows :

Votes at election 1898, outside Ottawa	409,980
One-half votes in Ottawa District	8,922
Last votes in acclamation districts	6,543
Total	425,445
Vote necessary to win in Referendum	212,723

This vote will not bring prohibition into operation unless it is a majority of the votes cast in the referendum.

The liquor party, however, cannot equal it. If the temperance people obtain it, they will secure provincial prohibition.

A CALL TO ARMS

Appeal of Alliance Executive

Prohibition for Ontario—Voting December 4th, 1902

The Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has issued an appeal to prohibition workers throughout the Province for immediate action in preparation for the great battle that will be fought out on December 4th.

This ringing call to arms contains also many valuable suggestions and much information concerning campaign methods. It is in full as follows :

To the Friends of Temperance in Ontario :

Voting on the question of the adoption of The Ontario Liquor Act will take place on Dec. 4th next when the electors of this Province will be called upon to say whether or not they approve of the prohibition of the liquor traffic as far as a provincial legislature has power to prohibit it. It is not needful, now, to emphasize the importance of this crisis. We appeal to men and women who understand the responsibility it imposes. There is not a moment to spare. Do your best, and do it quickly, for the sake of the homes that will be desolated and the innocence and weakness that are doomed to ruin and shame if the traffic in strong drink goes on.

The Situation

The Act to be voted upon is a prohibitory law of the most complete and comprehensive character that the limits of provincial jurisdiction will permit. It is not fair to compare it with the Scott Act or any other measure more local in its nature or less stringent in its provisions. It is an honest attempt to devise the most effective kind of a prohibitory law. It was the work of skilled and experienced professional men in Manitoba, who were also earnest advocates of total prohibition, and it is probably the most thorough-going legislation of the kind in existence.

It will go into operation provided the vote in favor of it is a majority of the votes cast upon the question, and is also equal to a majority of the votes cast in the general provincial election of 1898. The latter condition requires the polling of 212,723 votes.

Organization

Arrangements have been made for the organization of central committees for counties or electoral districts. The officers of these bodies will be prompt to give advice and assistance to workers in their respective districts. It is their duty to see that there is an organization in every municipality.

There must, however, be also a local committee or union of workers in every township, village, town and city. It is under the direction of these local organizations that the great part of the campaign work must be carried on. If there is any locality in which such a body has not been formed, our friends should immediately take steps to secure organization, uniting in this work all classes of the community. This is urgent. If any one is in doubt as to plans or methods, let him write to F. S. Spence, Toronto, and full information will be sent by return mail.

The most important duty devolving upon us is the seeing that the vote friendly to us is polled. Full detailed instructions concerning this work will be issued later on. In the meantime the most urgent matter requir-

ing attention is thorough organization to secure a canvass of the electors, the holding of public meetings, and the circulation of literature.

Canvassing

There ought to be a systematic canvass of all the voters. Each canvasser should have a list of the persons whom it is his duty to see. Each voter should be called upon by some one likely to have personal influence with him. No other work can take the place of this direct personal appeal. Canvassers must wisely present their case as circumstances warrant, specially avoiding irritating controversy. Canvassers should make a record of the results of their work for the guidance, of those who will superintend the getting out of the vote. All electors, who can go to the polls, without being sent for, should be earnestly urged to do so.

To make easy and uniform the work of canvassers a special canvass book has been prepared by the Alliance Executive. Copies will be supplied to county organizations at cost. In these books should be carefully written the names of voters taken from the printed lists, each book containing as many names as a canvasser can effectively deal with. Each book will contain instructions to canvassers about methods of work. It will be found advantageous whenever practicable, to have persons act as canvassers who will take charge of the duty of seeing that all the prohibition voters whom they have canvassed, go to the polls on December 4th.

Voters' Lists

The Voters' Lists to be used in this voting are the same lists that were used at the general provincial election held on May 29th last. The persons entitled to vote are those whose names are on the said list, and those who were entitled to vote at the said election, provided they have been residents of and domiciled in the Province of Ontario from the time of the election until the 4th of December. Persons who have moved to another part of the Province must vote at the place for which they were listed. Persons who have moved out of the Province will not be entitled to vote.

Literature Circulation

The coming campaign will be largely a campaign of literature circulation. A circular issued by the Alliance entitled, "About Literature," should be carefully studied by all our workers, and its instructions thoroughly carried out. Copies of this circular and samples of literature will be promptly furnished by the Alliance Secretary to any friend making application therefor. We must educate the electors by fairly carpeting the country with good literature.

The Local Press

Every Prohibition Committee should appoint a press correspondent. This position should be held by some qualified person who will, 1. Supply local papers with useful articles in favor of prohibition, reports of meetings held and other information. 2. Carefully watch the papers for letters or articles against prohibition, and send for publication, judicious replies.

If any correspondent has not information enabling him to reply to any anti-prohibition article or letter, he should send at once to the secretary of the Alliance a marked copy of the newspaper containing the article or letter, sending also his name and address, and stating what information he requires. The secretary will see that one of our friends at once sends him the necessary statistical or other information, to enable him to meet any misrepresentations that have been made.

The importance of careful attention to this work cannot be overestimated. The opponents of prohibition will be able to pay for anti-prohibition articles in any paper willing to accept their money. We must meet this line of attack as far as we can.

Meetings

A special circular is prepared containing suggestions about methods of conducting prohibition meetings, and also giving a list of speakers who are available for platform work. This

circular should be carefully studied. It is not probable that many meetings will be held by our opponents. There is all the more necessity for our doing our best to thoroughly inform the public regarding the questions at issue in this campaign. Speakers should prepare themselves by a careful study of our literature.

Early in the season, there may be difficulty in securing large audiences indoors. Even small meetings, however, sometimes accomplish much, especially in stirring up our own friends, and they need to be stirred up. Where manageable out-door meetings may be held, at which speeches advocating prohibition will be the prominent feature, interspersed with attractive music. Choirs of well-trained children may aid very effectively in this work.

Churches, Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies, temperance organizations, are earnestly requested to consider this campaign their work, and to miss no opportunity of making their regular meetings influential in this battle against the cause of so much misery and sin.

A victory for prohibition will be a victory for righteousness, and the Christian citizenship of the Province must win it.

Polling Plans

As stated, full instructions regarding the matter will be sent out by the Executive Committee. Perhaps the greatest danger that threatens us is that only a very small vote will be polled, there being no other election or issue to bring out the voters. Special effort should therefore be made to get all our voters to the polls. They should be urged to come directly. All friends who can furnish conveyances should, however, be asked to volunteer them for the work on voting day, so that those who are infirm or have a long distance to travel may be able to get in their votes. Canvassers ought to secure the promise of this help as far as possible. The motto of every committee ought to be, "Let every vote be polled."

Finance

It is exceedingly important that financial affairs be systematically and carefully arranged so as to prevent any hampering of work or any difficulty in carrying out plans. Every organization of workers should appoint early a finance committee, that will estimate the outlay needful, and arrange for raising the necessary money. The county or district central committee should be consulted so as to know what is necessary for general work. Wise attention to this matter will make other work easier and more effective.

Personal Action

There is abundant evidence that the liquor party are active and anxious. They will plan and work to the fullest extent to prevent our winning in this contest. We shall need all the energy and zeal that we can command to meet them successfully. There is no doubt that the public opinion of our Province, if fairly expressed, is hostile to the liquor traffic which burdens our country with so much sorrow, loss, disgrace, and sin. There are electors enough in favor of prohibition to secure victory. If they vote we shall win. The danger is that apathy will prevent our securing a full expression of the real opinion of our people. In any event the larger vote we poll, the greater success shall we win for the cause of effective legislation against our country's direst curse. We fail by every vote we leave unpolled. Again, we earnestly appeal for such an effort as has never before been made, to win out of this crisis and opportunity a splendid victory for "God and home and country."

THE CONVENTION REPORTS

The reports of the sessional committees as adopted by the Provincial Convention of Prohibitionists, held in Toronto on July 29th, contain the complete deliverances of that body upon the present prohibition situation, and upon the various questions brought up for consideration. These reports speak for themselves, and we reproduce them in full so that our readers may know exactly what were the opinions and decisions of one of the most representative temperance conventions yet held in the Province of Ontario.

Campaign Committee

That we call upon the friends of temperance throughout the Province to unite in an earnest effort to win a decisive victory in the voting on December 4th.

That the first Sunday in September be chosen as the opening day of the coming campaign, and that ministers be specially requested to preach temperance sermons upon that date, or as near to that date as possible in cases where that date is inconvenient.

That all churches and temperance societies be requested to inaugurate an active movement to secure signatures to a total abstinence pledge, submitting a pledge form to members of churches, Sunday-schools, and young people's societies, and having public addresses and sermons delivered in favor of total abstinence. In this connection the following form of pledge is suggested :

"I promise to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to discountenance such use by others."

That the Executive Committee be instructed to have prepared, campaign forms and literature relating to the voting on December 4th, as was done in the case of the plebiscite of 1898, and to take such measures as they find best suited to secure their wide circulation throughout the Province.

Replying to the request of the Temperance League re co-operation in the referendum campaign, your committee recommend :—

"That we appreciate the desire and purpose of the Legislation League to co-operate with the Alliance in the coming campaign; that we deem it highly desirable that there be unity of action on the part of all the prohibition forces of the Province, and that we favor the co-operation of the committees, and organizations of the Alliance with the committees of the League and of all other bodies favoring prohibition.

Committee on Electoral Action

That the President of the Prohibition Association in each county or electoral district be made a Vice-President of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, thus giving each county representation upon the Executive Committee, and bringing the Executive into close touch with the workers in every part of the Province.

That the Executive Committee be instructed to take immediate steps to secure a live, working organization in every electoral district in which such action has not yet been taken, and to send at once to all such organizations a circular of instructions regarding plans and methods of campaign work.

That in the opinion of this Committee this Alliance should seek the comradeship of every other organization which is working along lines of moral and political reform, and that the secretary be instructed to open correspondence with such other bodies in the Province at the earliest convenience with a view to united action. Carried.

Committee on Resolutions

That all other questions which do not bear directly on this great issue

before us, be for the present kept in abeyance but we do not consider the securing of signatures to temperance pledges as detracting from this unity of purpose.

That we request the Executive Committee to appoint a committee to consult together for the purpose of definitely presenting the temperance interests to the best possible advantage before the public, through the press, and to conduct any discussion which may arise.

That we borrow a leaf from our sisters of the W. C. T. U., and during the coming campaign a stated time each day be selected—say the noon hour—when all the friends of temperance in our Province shall humble themselves before God and ask his blessing on our efforts, that victory may rest upon our banners.

CANADA'S CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR

The amount of liquor consumed per capita in the Dominion of Canada during the past thirty-four years, and the per capita duty paid on the liquor consumed, are given in the following table, compiled from the Inland Revenue Report for the year 1901. The figures are for gallons :

Years.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.	Duty.
1869	1.124	2.290	.115	3,529	$.90
1870	1.434	2.163	.195	3.792	1.10
1871	1.578	2.490	.259	4.327	1.21
1872	1.723	2.774	.257	4.754	1.34
1873	1.682	3.188	.238	5.108	1.32
1874	1.994	3.012	.288	5.294	1.57
1875	1.394	3.091	.149	4.634	1.31
1876	1.204	2.454	.177	3.835	1.36
1877	.975	2.322	.096	3.393	1.12
1878	.960	2.169	.096	3.225	1.13
1879	1.131	2.209	.104	3.444	1.28
1880	.715	2.248	.077	3.040	.91
1881	.922	2.293	.099	3.314	1.14
1882	1.009	2.747	.120	3.876	1.27
1883	1.090	2.882	.135	4.107	1.39
1884	.998	2.924	.117	4.039	1.26
1885	1.126	2.639	.109	3.874	1.38
1886	.711	2.839	.110	3.660	1.17
1887	.746	3.084	.095	3.925	1.21
1888	.645	3.247	.094	3.986	1.12
1889	.776	3.263	.097	4.136	1.29
1890	.883	3.360	.104	4.347	1.45
1891	.745	3.790	.111	4.646	1.31
1892	.701	3.516	.101	4.318	1.44
1893	.740	3.485	.094	4.319	1.52
1894	.742	3.722	.089	4.553	1.50
1895	.666	3.471	.090	4.227	1.34
1896	.623	3.528	.070	4.221	1.37
1897	.723	3.469	.084	4.276	1.59
1898	.536	3.808	.082	4.426	1.47
1899	.661	3.995	.086	4.742	1.59
1900	.701	4.364	.085	5.150	1.59
1901	765	4.737	.100	5.602	1.84

CANADA'S DRINK BILL

Official reports for the year ending June 30th, 1901, show an increase in the quantities of intoxicating liquor entered for home consumption. The total quantity reported for the year 1900 was 5,150 gallons for each thousand of the population. The quantity reported for 1901 was 5,602 gallons for each thousand of the population.

The figures do not include any estimate for Canadian cider and wine, on which no duty is collected, and for which no returns are made to the Government.

The total quantities of liquors reported are in gallons as follows :

Spirits, Canadian	2,708,833	gals.
Spirits, imported	1,367,260	"
Malt liquor, Canadian..	25,108,254	"
Malt liquor, imported..	352,436	"
Wines, imported	496,914	"
Total	30,033,697	"

This is the largest annual consumption of intoxicating liquor in the history of the Dominion.

It does not, however, represent the greatest quantity of alcohol consumed by our people. There has been for some years a reduction in the quantity of spirits consumed, accompanied by an increase in the consumption of malt liquors.

The quantity of spirits consumed was 765 gallons for each thousand of the population, whereas the quantity consumed in the year 1874 was 1,994 gallons for each thousand of the population. If we take the quantity of alcohol consumed in the different forms of intoxicating liquor, we shall find that in the year 1874 the consumption per thousand of the population was 1,235 gallons, and that last year it was only 687 gallons.

Social conditions have, however, changed very much since the year 1874, and the present movement in the habits of our people may be more accurately learned from a more recent comparison. For this purpose we take the years 1891, 1896, and 1901, giving the consumption at five-year intervals, and find the following to be the quantities for those years, of intoxicating liquor entered for consumption per thousand of the population, and the quantities of alcohol therein contained.

Year.	Liquor.	Alcohol.
1891	4,646 gallons	622 gallons
1896	4,221 "	537 "
1901	5,602 "	687 "

The Government returns give the quantities of liquor entered for consumption, and the revenue collected thereon, but, of course, do not contain any statement of the amount paid for the liquor by the consumers. The Royal Commission estimated the cost upon a basis which was not made public, but which seems to have been about the following :

	Per gallon.
Spirits, Canadian	$6 00
Spirits, imported	8 00
Malt liquors, Canadian	70
Malt liquors, imported	1 00
Wines, imported	4 00

These figures may seem high, but they were considered by the Commissioners as well within the actual prices paid, evidence having been given that a good deal of the liquor,

mainly the spirits, was largely diluted with water before being sold, and that the greater amount of it was sold in small quantities at five cents a glass.

Applying these prices to the quantities of liquor reported as entered for consumption, we find that the total cost to the consumers of liquor in 1901, was as set out in the following table :

Spirits, Canadian	$16,252,998
Spirits, imported	10,938,080
Malt liquors, Canadian	17,575,778
Malt liquors, imported	352,436
Wines, imported	1,987,656
	$47,106,948

The increase in actual outlay, estimated according to the Royal Commission's plan, in 1901, over that of 1891, is thus shown :

1891	$39,879,854
1901	47,106,948
Increase	$7,227,094

The outlay in 1891 was $8.25 per head of the population, and in 1901 it was $8.82.

The foregoing figures deal only with the cost to the purchaser of the liquor consumed, or what may be called the direct cost of the liquor traffic. The indirect cost is a vastly greater amount, including a large proportion of our country's outlay for the administration of justice, the erection and maintenance of penitentiaries, jails, and asylums, the loss through idleness of persons out of employment through indulgence in strong drink, the loss to the country through the ending or shortening of the lives of wealth-producers, and all the other incidental losses that attend this destructive business. An estimate of this indirect cost will be found in the next article.

The Province of Ontario contains about forty per cent. of the population of the Dominion. The liquor traffic is comparatively weak in the Maritime Provinces. Liquor is difficult to procure in some of the newer parts of the country. There are large areas under prohibition through Dominion legislation and local option in different forms. It is certain, therefore, that the population of Ontario consumes rather more than its proportion of the drink expenditure of the Dominion, but reckoning it simply on the same basis, we find that the amount of money paid for strong drink in the Province of Ontario in 1901 was $19,126,753.

COST OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Direct Cost

The report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic set out an estimate of the annual expenditure for strong drink in Canada in the following paragraph :

Taking an average of the quantities of wines, spirits and malt liquors entered for consumption in the five years ending 1893, but excluding cider and native wines, and taking an average of the retail prices, the calculation shows the sum of $39,879,854, to be paid for liquor by the consumers. As more than one-half of this amount is paid for spirits to which, it is well understood, a large addition of water is made before they are vended to the public, the total amount paid is probably considerably in excess of the sum just mentioned.

The annual consumption of liquor has increased since this estimate was made, and a careful computation on the same basis puts the outlay for intoxicating liquor consumed in the Dominion in 1901 at $47,106,948, an increase of over twelve per cent, in ten years.

The money thus paid may be fairly said to represent so much diminution of wealth, as the liquor, when consumed, leaves the community in no way advantaged. When money is paid for clothing, food, or other commodities, the purchaser is supposed to have value for his outlay. Both buyer and seller, respectively, possess wealth formerly held by the other, usually slightly increased by the exchange. The liquor seller possesses the wealth formerly held by his customer, but the customer-consumer has nothing. The community is poorer at least to the amount of money spent for the liquor. We have a right, therefore, to state that the country is impoverished annually by direct expenditure on liquor to the amount of $47,106,948.

The country is also impoverished by the waste of grain and other material that was used in the manufacture of liquor. This material was home-produced or imported farm produce, which, had it not been taken for making strong drink, would have been available for export or other use. An increase of twelve per cent on the Commission's estimate of the cost of material used in making liquor gives us an outlay in 1901 for this purpose of $2,115,417.

Indirect Loss

The sums mentioned represent what may be called the direct loss which the liquor traffic imposes upon the community. That traffic causes other and far greater losses which are not so easily ascertained. The Minority Report makes an estimate of some of them, based on data taken from the census returns of 1891, concerning our working population. As similar later returns have not yet been issued, we take the collections then made, which may be summarized as follows :

Loss of Labor.—The country loses a great deal because of the prevention of the production of wealth on account of persons being in jails, hospitals, asylums, or in any way idle through intemperance. The working of a gang of men in a factory or any set of persons who work together, is interfered with by the absence of one or more in the same way. Much of our most highly organized manufacturing industry is thus seriously hampered. Not only do those who drink lose time and possibly earnings; their fellow employees are also losers. The industry which employes them suffers loss. An English parliamentary report estimates over sixteen per cent.

of the productive labor of the country as lost in this way. Assuming that in Canada the loss is only eight per cent., it amounts to $76,288,000.

Shortened Lives.—Careful calculations show that 3,000 lives are annually cut short in Canada by intemperance, each such death robbing the country of at least an average of ten years of productive power. It is estimated in this way we sustain an annual loss of $14,304,000.

Misdirected Work.—A similar calculation shows that the country loses by having about 13,000 men engaged in making and selling liquor, not actually adding anything to the wealth of the country, but creating conditions which increase public burdens. If rightly employed, these men would add to the country an amount of wealth which we now have to do without, estimated at $7,748,000.

Indirect Cost

A careful calculation shows that for the year 1901 the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities of Canada expended in the administration of justice, and for the maintenance of penitentiaries, jails, asylums, reformatories, alm-houses and like institutions, sums totalling over $7,000,000.

Assuming that one-half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit, and the liquor traffic, we get as the cost to the country thus cause a sum of more than $3,500,000,

A Summing Up

In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenues is derived from the liquor traffic. The total amount thus contributed for Dominion purposes in 1901 is shown by official returns to be $9,779,364.

The net revenue of the Ontario Government in the same year from liquor licenses was $304,676, and the net revenue of all the Ontario municipalities from the same source was $250,482. These items vary in different provinces, and on the whole they aggregate throughout the Dominion about $1,100,000 for local Government revenues, and $400,000 for municipalities.

This is the price which the liquor traffic pays for the privileges granted it. It is right that these amounts should be set over against the items of loss, and the various expenditures caused by the traffic, hereinbefore considered.

This may be done as follows:

Cost of the Liquor Traffic

Amount paid for liquor by consumers	$47,106,948
value of grain, etc., destroyed	2,115,417
Loss of productive labor	76,288,000
Loss through mortality caused by drink	14,304,000
Loss through misdirected labor	7,748,000
Cost of proportion of pauperism, disease, insanity and crime chargeable to The liquor traffic	3,500,000
Total	$151,062,365

Revenue From the Liquor Traffic

Dominion Government	$9,779,364
Provincial Governments	1,110,000
Municipalities	400,000
	$11,279,364
Net loss	$139,783,001

This startling calculation does not include, as a charge against the liquor traffic, the great amount of money spent in watching it and collecting the revenue from it. In reference to the similar calculation in his report in 1894, Rev. Dr. McLeod said:

In the foregoing table the items charged to the liquor traffic are moderate estimates, and many things, which might properly be included, are omitted because of the difficulty of putting them into dollars and cents. Your Commissioner has no doubt that were fifty per cent. added to the shown

balance against the liquor traffic, it would not then be excessive.

An Annual Charge

It must also be kept in mind that the enormous balance chargeable to the liquor traffic represents only one year's waste. For many years like burdens, in proportion to the population, have been imposed upon the country. These facts make it easy to appreciate the truth and force of the statement made in 1884 by Hon. Mr. Foster. Under a table prepared by him, showing the amount of money actually paid out for liquor consumed in Canada from 1868 to 1882, inclusive, to have been $493,200,000, he wrote :

One can scarcely grasp the awful significance of the above figures. The large quantities of grain that have been worse than wasted would have fed millions of people. The cost of liquors for one year exceeds the whole revenue of the Dominion of Canada. The cost per head has been fully twice as much as the total cost per head of all our customs dues since Confederation. The total amount spent in the fifteen years above tabulated aggregates, without counting interest, nearly $500,000,000. This would have defrayed all our cost of government, built our railways, and left us without a shadow of a national debt. To all this we must add the incalculable cost of citizens slain, labor destroyed, pauperism borne and crime watched, restrained and punished. The wonder is that, with such terrible waste, our country enjoys any prosperity. If this waste could be made to cease, Canada in ten years would not know herself, so prosperous and wealthy would she have grown. Surely it is the part of all good citizens to see to it that such a frightful source of waste and destruction is dried up. Prohibition is the only effectual cure.

Will it not be wisdom to prohibit the worse than useless liquor traffic, and stop this terrible waste ?

WE SHALL WIN

" There's lovely fighting all along the line," said a noted general in a memorable battle. The statement describes the condition of many parts of the Province of Ontario at the present time.

We have reason to be grateful of the zeal and energy with which prohibitionists have rallied at the call of duty, and proved themselves worthy soldiers in a cause in which it is an honor to take part.

We have had discouragements. Our work has been thwarted many a time by unfair methods. We have won victories and failed to secure the advantages for which we fought. We have been disappointed, but we are neither defeated nor dismayed.

We recognize the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged. The forces that oppose us are strong and strongly entrenched. We have to fight custom, prejudice, appetite, self-interest, wealth, social institutions, and political machinations. The wonder is not that we have done so little, but that we have accomplished so much.

It is a hard fight. It will be a long fight. There can, however, be only one result. " If right is right, and God is God, the truth is bound to win."

Whatever may be the outcome of the present struggle, this great movement will go on to victory steadily. It may be slowly but certainly. The Christian sentiment of Canada will prevail against the forces of cruel and heartless selfishness, and the day is coming when, like other evils, legalization of the liquor traffic will be a thing of the past.

PROHIBITION AND TAXATION

The assertion is made that if the Ontario Liquor Act, 1902, should be ratified by the electors on December 4th, there would be serious difficulty experienced by municipal councils in meeting the deficit in their annual income that would be caused by the withdrawal of the present revenue from license fees.

It is also stated that the loss to the Province of the amount now received as the Government's share of license fees would be likely to lead to direct taxation for provincial purposes, a burden which this Province has so far been able to escape.

In order that the electors may fully understand this matter, there are here placed before them a few facts in relation to the present provincial and municipal liquor revenue and the probable diminution of that revenue under prohibition.

The total amount received by Boards of License Commissioners last year for license fees, transfers and fines for violations of the law amounted to $629,238.15. Out of these receipts were paid the inspectors' salaries and other local expenses of administrating the law, amounting in all to $74,079.42. The remainder was divided between the local municipalities and the Provincial Government as follows :

Paid to municipalities	$250,482.13
Paid to the Province	304,676.60
Total	$555,158.73

A careful calculation puts last year's direct expenditure for intoxicating liquor throughout the Dominion at $47,106,948. Taking as a safe estimate for Ontario, according to population, 40 per cent. of this amount, we find the direct outlay for liquor in the Province to have been $18,842,779 for the year. The total number of liquor licenses of all kinds was 3,008, of which 2,984 were tavern and shop licenses. Eighty of these were in operation for only six months.

Assuming that the licensed places are open for only 310 days in the year, this would be an average of a little over $20 per day for each licensed place. In some places the business done is much larger than this and in others probably less.

Out of this large sum of money received by the liquor sellers, from the people of Ontario, there was paid into the municipal and provincial treasuries only the comparatively small amount of $555,158.73.

So far as the question of revenue is concerned, it is as if the municipalities and the Province had employed the liquor sellers to secure for them the revenue of $555,158.73, authorizing them to collect a much larger amount and retain the balance for their own benefit, so that the account stands as follows :

Amount collected by the liquor-sellers	$18,842,779
Amount paid over as revenue	555,158
Cost of collecting	$18,287,621

The folly of the policy of paying $188 for the sake of securing a revenue of less than $6, is too patent to need comment. Would not a people richer by $18,842,779 be able to pay the extra $555,158, and still be vastly better off.

The outlay of the Ontario Government and the various municipalities of the Province for the administration of justice, maintenance of the Central Prison, the reformatories, jails, asylums, hospitals, and other charities, is more than $3,000,000. It is not an extravagant estimate to say that at least one-half of this expenditure is fairly chargeable to the liquor habit and the liquor traffic, and it will readily be understood that the suppression of that traffic would speedily bring to both provincial and municipal authorities an important relief from present outlay for the purpose named, that would vastly more than compensate for the comparatively small revenue now received from the liquor business.

It must be remembered that the liquor traffic pays none of the revenue out of its own resources. It creates no wealth. It simply takes the taxpayer's money and hands it over to the municipality, taking from the people, as has been shown, more than thirty times as much as it turns over to the municipal treasury.

If the enormous amount of wealth thus absorbed by the liquor business remained in the hands of the taxpayers of the community, a great deal of it would, no doubt, be found in the shape of taxable property, and there would thus be speedily added to the aggregate assessment an amount that would furnish the whole revenue now derived from the liquor system, by a taxation rate less than the maximum authorized by law. This result, it must be noticed, would be attained, even if there was no material progress in the community as the result of the more temperate and industrial habits that would inevitably follow the abolition of the drink system.

If we closed up all our liquor shops to-day we would have in one year a community so much richer, that taxation on the addition to our wealth would more than make up for the lost municipal revenue.

The choice between prohibition and license is to the people of Ontario, a choice between paying annually in hard cash over $18,000,000, or only paying a moderate tax-rate upon property of that value, and keeping the property still in possession, earning probably four times the amount paid in taxes.

It is sometimes argued that taking away the licenses from hotel property would diminish the value of such property, that its assessment would be reduced, and other property would have to be taxed at a higher rate to level up. A careful examination of a number of assessment rolls, and information given direct by a number of assessment commissioners and assessors, show that in no case is a license considered as enhancing the actual value of a piece of hotel property. Nor could it be fairly so considered. It is merely a temporary affair, must terminate in a few months, and consequently could have none of the qualifications of permanent worth entitling it to be treated as either having or imparting any assessable value.

Further careful examination shows that from hotels, on account of the comparatively small amount of personal property contained, are paid proportionately less taxes than are paid from any other equally valuable places of business. Still further, the contiguity of a tavern or a saloon generally depreciates the market value of real estate, specially of such as may be used for private residences. No respectable person wants to live

beside a bar-room. The real state of the case is that a license to sell liquor is an injury to all property in its neighborhood. Less taxes are paid, insurance is higher and values are impaired.

The business instincts of the public, as well as the common sense of all thoughtful people, and the moral sentiment of those who have the best interests of their fellow men at heart are fast coming to recognize the whole liquor system as utterly bad.

It ought to be abolished.

THE REVENUE QUESTION

The Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, in the report made to Parliament in 1894, estimated the average annual Dominion revenue from the liquor traffic for the five years ending 1893 to be $7,101,557.22.

In this estimate, however, some things were reckoned that were hardly in place. The Commissioners calculated the import duty upon the quantity of coal which they estimated was used in the business of manufacturing liquor. Similarly they estimated the import duty upon corn and other articles of farm produce, which were subsequently used in liquor manufacturing. Had the liquor business not been in operation the liquor capital, invested elsewhere, would have involved the importation of much larger quantities of similar goods. Such duties were not levied upon these articles because of their being intended for liquor making, and really did not belong to a fair estimate of the liquor revenue.

What ought to be set out as liquor revenue is the amount of money collected by the Government in excise duties upon malt liquors and malt, along with the customs duties imposed on the same articles, and the licenses granted by the Dominion Government to persons or companies to carry on the business of malting and the business of manufacturing and compounding liquors.

Taking the revenue from these items we obtain the following corrected table from the Commissioners' report :

Imported Liquors	$2,241,784 00
Imported Malt	6,224 00
Canadian Spirits	3,990,169 92
Canadian Malt Liquors	3,634 00
Canadian Malt	691,954 00
Licenses	16,940 00
	$6,950,705 92

Since the Royal Commision Report was made, the traffic in intoxicating liquor has increased so that the Government figures for the year ending June 30th, 1901, give us, on the basis above set out, the following as the Dominion revenue from this source :

Imported Spirits	$3,267,835 38
Imported Beer	74,311 60
Imported Wine	258,060 33
Imported Malt	14,482 65
Canadian Spirits (licenses included)	5,180,775 00
Canadian Beer (licenses included)	6,569 00
Canadian Malt (licenses included)	977,330 00
	$9,779,363 96

Taking the Province of Ontario as having forty per cent. of the population of the Dominion, and as using simply its population proportion of intoxicating liquor, we find the Dominion revenue from the liquor traffic in the Province of Ontario to be $3,911,-745.58.

IS DRINKING INCREASING?

A Serious Question to be Carefully Considered

The general testimony of careful observers is that at the present time there is less open, free consumption of intoxicating liquors than there used to be. In Great Britain it is annually stated that the sobriety of all sections of the community has improved.

It is curious to find at the same time a large increase in the quantities of intoxicating liquor consumed, as shown by Government returns, and, of course, a large increase in the amount of money expended on intoxicants by the people.

This seeming contradiction of facts might be partly accounted for in a new country like Canada by an improvement in the enforcement of law and the consequent suppression of the sale of illicit liquor, either unlawfully manufactured or smuggled into the country. The destruction of this liquor traffic would not, however, account for all the increase, nor would it account for the increase in older lands. In Great Britain the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor has increased by about one-third.

An explanation is suggested by Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M.P., in a very thoughtful address delivered this year in St. James' Hall, London, before an exceptionally large, influential and representative audience, presided over by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel. Mr. Whittaker believes that there is more drinking now than there was half a century ago, but that the drinking is of a different kind. "It is more frequent and regular. There is less obvious intoxication, but there is more 'soaking.' There is less reeling drunkenness, less evident excess, and, consequently, fewer cases in the police court, and fewer guests under the table, but, taking the year round, more liquor is swallowed."

This explanation, which seems reasonable, might, by superficial observers, be considered as indicating an improved condition of affairs. This is not the view taken by those who are accustomed to studying the drink question from a scientific standpoint. Mr. Whittaker's own opinion is stated in the lecture to which reference has been made in the following terms :

"There has been great changes in manners and customs in this respect during the last hundred years, but they have not affected for the better the quantity consumed. Habitual drinking, continual and frequent, has taken the place of occasional bouts of brutal drunkenness. The present custom may offend our sensibilities less, and impress our minds less luridly, but it is not in every respect and altogether a change for the better. Medical men tell us that continual drinking on what may be called a moderate scale is more injurious to the drinker than occasional outbursts of drunkenness with periods of abstention between would be."

This explanation of the recorded increase in the consumption of intoxicants will cause profound anxiety among thoughtful persons and well-wishers of humanity. The change from occasional excess, which is under the restraint of legal penalty and public opprobrium to continuous indulgence that saps the vitality, is decidedly a change for the worse, and

calls for earnest effort to meet this new phase of the drink peril.

Mr. Whittaker's views concerning the evil results of steady drinking are in harmony with the opinions of eminent scientists who speak with authority regarding physiological and medical questions. In support of his argument the learned lecturer quoted a number of these opinions, among them being the following :

The late Sir William Gull : "It is one of the commonest things in English society that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly that it is even very difficult to observe. A man's nearest friends will frequently not know it."

Sir Henry Thompson, the well-known surgeon, said : "The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce drunkenness, and such as is quite common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which I think few people are aware of. I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

"There is no agent," says Dr. Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, in his annual report for 1900, "so competent to hurry on the degenerative changes in the system associated with old age ; in other words, alcohol is one of the chief causes of premature old age. It is not sufficiently recognized that these evil effects are very commonly produced by the systematic indulgence in an amount of alcoholic drinks, that would by most be regarded as moderate ; and that those who, while never becoming intoxicated, daily take a considerable amount of spirits (especially if taken apart from meals) are much more likely to suffer in health, and prematurely break down, than a laborer who may get drunk once a fortnight, and be a teetotaller in the intervals."

Dr. Clouston, in an article on Alcoholism, in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (1902) says : "There can be no doubt that a man may induce some of the most marked and far-reaching pathological effects of alcoholic excess without having once been 'drunk'—without ever having had acute or chronic alcoholism or mental disturbance in any active form. He may ultimately reach almost complete intellectual dissolution, utter moral and effective perversity, and total loss of memory through the steady brain-poisoning of a respectable and almost unobserved excess."

Dr. Macroire (late physician to the Fever Hospital, Liverpool), said : "After having treated more than three hundred thousand cases in the town hospital, Liverpool, I give it as my decided opinion that the constant moderate use of stimulating drinks is more injurious than the now and then excessive indulgence in them."

DRINK AND CRIME IN CANADA

A Record that Condemns the Liquor Traffic

Drink the Chief Cause of Vicious and Criminal Conduct—An Evil that Ought to be Put Down

It would be easy to fill a volume with forcible evidence demonstrating that among the causes of vice and crime, intemperance has the foremost place. It is to be regretted that our Dominion shows little improvement in this respect. The convictions for crime of every kind in the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario during the past ten years are set out in the following table :

Year.	Ontario.	Canada.
1892	15,017	34,997
1893	15,047	35,653
1894	14,033	36,165
1895	13,852	37,585
1896	14,109	37,278
1897	14,151	37,978
1898	13,911	38,206
1899	14,091	38,710
1900	15,650	41,653
1901	16,268	42,144
Total ..	146,129	380,369

Of the 380,369 convictions, there were no fewer than 115,431 for the offence of drunkenness alone. There is no doubt that a large number of the offences reported under such headings as vagrancy, assaults, breach of peace, cruelty, neglect to support family, threats, trespass, indecent conduct, and the like, are largely attributable to intemperance.

Extent of Drunkenness

Even the convictions for drunkenness as quoted, are far below the actual number of arrests for this offence, the figures for convictions not including the great number of "drunks" who are arrested by police officers and discharged by the magistrates. For example, the arrests for drunkenness in the city of Toronto, in 1901 numbered 3,943, while the convictions recorded for the County of York, including Toronto, were only 767. No doubt a number of offences are committed by the same person, but on the other hand the figures show nothing of the vast amount of drunkenness which finds no record on police court books.

Other Crimes Caused by Drink

It is not practicable to make an exact statement of the extent to which crime other than drunkenness results directly from indulgence in strong drink, and therefore indirectly from the liquor traffic. The report of the Committee of Convocation of York, England, sets out a startling array of testimony from officials of all kinds who have to deal with offences against the law, showing that drink is both a predisposing and an exciting cause of very much wretchedness and crime. It says :

Many magistrates, governors of gaols, chaplains of gaols, and superintendents of police, concur in stating that of those crimes which obtain public notice, from 85 to 90 per cent. are the direct result of drunkenness.

A most systematic and thorough offiical inquiry into the relationship of drink and crime was made in the year 1895 by the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics. The offences, surroundings, and antecedents of every offender convicted in the State during the year, were carefully investigated, and the result published in a most comprehensive report, from which we gather the following information :

There were made in all 26,672 convictions. Of these 17,575 were for

the offence of drunkenness alone, and 657 were for the offence of drunkenness associated with some other crime, leaving only 8,440 offences committed by persons who were sober. The report further showed that in 22,514 cases the intemperate habits of the criminal had led to the condition which induced the crime, and that 25,137 of the offenders were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor. Of the whole number of offenders, 15,440 had drinking fathers and 5,464 had drinking mothers.

A somewhat similar inquiry had been made a few years before by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, now Chief Statistician of the United States, into the personal history of all offenders sentenced in the county of Suffolk, Mass., including the city of Boston, for a year.

In his report of a careful investigation of 16,877 cases, he states that after deducting the cases of drunkenness and violation of the liquor laws, he found forty-five per cent. of the remaining crimes to be fairly attributable to intemperance, making a total of eighty-four per cent. of all criminal cases due directly or indirectly to the influence of liquor.

The report of the Ontario Prison Reform Commission, in 1891, says :

Drunkenness does more than any other cause to fill the gaols, and it unquestionably does much to recruit the ranks of the criminal classes. Of the 11,893 persons committed to the gaols of the Province during the year 1889, no less than 4,777 were charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and in all probability excessive use of strong drink was the chief cause of trouble in the case of 534 persons who were committed on the charge of common assault. Of the 11,587 cases disposed of in the police court of the city of Toronto 5,441 were cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct caused by drunkenness. . . The number of convictions on charges of drunkenness in the Province during the year was 7,059, very nearly one-third of the whole; and of the 675 prisoners in the common gaols at the close of the year a very large proportion were habitual drunkards.

Children Made Criminals

Intemperance indirectly causes a vast amount of crime by creating such conditions of heredity and environment as to make it impossible for a great many children to become anything else than paupers and criminals. They are born of intemperate parents, they grow up surrounded by sin, degradation and all kinds of inducement to vice. It is impossible to estimate how much of our crime finds its origin in this way.

The convictions reported in the official returns are separated into summary convictions made by magistrates and convictions for indictable offences which are usually tried by juries. Of the offences for which summary convictions are made, drunkenness and crimes arising out of drunkenness constitute the larger number. Fuller particulars are, however, given concerning the offenders who are tried for indictable offences, and an examination of the records concerning persons convicted of these serious crimes gives the following startling results for last year, concerning a total of 5,634 persons convicted in Canada, including 2,775 convicted in the Province of Ontario.

	Canada.	Ontario.
Total criminals convicted	5,634	2,775
Under sixteen years of age	1,015	600
Sixteen years and under twenty-one	882	448
Total under twenty-one years	1,897	1,048

That is more than one-third of the total convictions for indictable offences for the year 1901 were of persons under twenty-one years of age.

What Canadian Judges Say

It would be easy to furnish a great array of evidence regarding this re-

lationship of drink to crime. The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic received 161 answers from judges and magistrates to the following question :

In your opinion, what proportion of the criminal cases which have come before you is attributable, directly or indirectly, to the use of intoxicating beverages ?

The answers were classified by the commission as follows :

Under 10 per cent.	8
Ten per cent. to 25 per cent.	11
Twenty-five per cent. to 50 per cent.	6
Fifty per cent. to 75 per cent.	65
Over 75 per cent.	15
Indefinite	53
	161

It will be noticed that a large number of answers are indefinite. This no doubt means simply that the persons replying did not give their answers in percentage form, many of them, however, probably being overwhelming evidence that drink is a cause of crime.

The Traffic the Cause

It seems hardly needful to offer evidence to show that these terrible evils are not only the direct outcome of intemperance, but are the fruit of the liquor traffic. Here are some sample statements :

Convocation of the Province of York.—The multiplied facilities for obtaining drink may be regarded as the greatest conducing cause of intemperance. The returns invariably show that when these facilities are increased, drunkenness increases also; that when there are lessened, there is a corresponding diminution in intemperance; and this rule seems to operate with all the force of a natural law.

Report of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.—" It appears an unquestionable fact that in proportion as facilities in any shape for procuring intoxicating liquors are countenanced and afforded, the vice of intemperance and its dismal effects are increased. That this would be the case has been continually maintained by members of the community desirous of the repression of intemperance, and extensively acquainted with different phases of its workings. This conclusion the evidence before your committee amply confirms."

Hon. George E. Foster, late Finance Minister of Canada.—No intelligent observer will, for a moment, attempt to deny that a large part of the intemperance of our people arises from the multiplied facilities for drinking which are set up and maintained by authority of our laws.

Minority Report Royal Commission. —The drink habit is specially characterized by its tendency to rapid growth when it is fostered. The liquor traffic differs from other business which simply furnishes a supply of that for which there exists a demand. The sale of liquor is generally recognized by those who have studied the subject as a cause of drinking, and as being chargeable with the drunkenness that exists and the evils that follow drunkenness.

An Awful Record

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, now Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, stated that in his opinion " an enormous proportion, probably three-fourths of the vice that prevails at the present day, of the crime with which we have to contend . . . is owing to the foul evil of intemperance." Applying this statement to the convictions recorded by Canadian courts, averaging 38,000 per year, we reach the saddening result that fully 28,000 of these convictions are the actual result of the liquor system.

These figures are startling enough in themselves, but they only give a faint idea of the terrible evil which they represent. Behind every single conviction lies a sad tale of degradation and shame, in many cases a pitiful record of sorrow and suffering for others besides the offender. Far beyond all reach of the imagination is the fearful extent of heart-break and home-wreck. and all the physical and mental woe, involved in the tragic history of so many ruined lives.

Surely the law of a Christian community should prohibit, not sanction, such a terrible evil.

THE CASE OF MANITOBA

The liquor party argue that the actual public opinion of Manitoba is against prohibitory legislation. They claim that this is shown by the figures of the voting in the recent Referendum. A careful examination of those figures will, however, show the absurdity of the contention.

When the Manitoba Liquor Act was passed in 1900, prohibitionists expected that it would be put into operation without any further voting, if the courts declared it constitutional. There was no question raised as to its popularity. The people had declared in favor of prohibition in 1892 by a vote of 19,637 against 7,115, and again in 1898 by a vote of 12,419 against 2,978.

The Privy Council's decision affirming the validity of the Liquor Act was rendered on November 22nd last. Manitoba prohibitionists looked for the immediate issue of an Order in Council bringing the Act into force. Their disappointment was great when the Government proposed to have a third vote taken upon the question. They were also dissatisfied because the Referendum Act did not embody the simple democratic principle of majority rule.

What the Manitoba Referendum Act provided was that an Order-in-Council should issue putting the Prohibitory Act in force if the votes polled in favor of prohibition amounted to forty-five per cent. of the number of persons qualified to vote, of if sixty-per cent. of all such persons voted and at least sixty per cent. of those who so voted were in favor of the Act, or if sixty-two and one-half per cent. of all the electors voting were in favor of the Act.

The annoyance of the prohibitionists took the practical form of a refusal to take part in the Referendum. A great convention of temperance workers, held in Winnipeg, was almost unanimous in declaring its determination to abstain from participation in such unjust and unnecessary contest, and in calling upon prohibitionists to ignore the vote and stay away from the polls.

Some prohibitionists objected to this policy and began a campaign to secure the polling of as large a vote as possible for prohibition. This movement, however, was not approved or accepted by prohibitionists generally, and a great number stayed away from the polls in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Alliance Convention.

Shortly before the voting a conference of workers was held to consider the situation, and if possible lay down a general policy for united action. This conference did not reverse the action formerly taken, the policy decided upon being set out in the following terms: "That this Convention agrees to recommend the cessation of all further organized effort to influence the vote on April 2nd, and that each man be left to exercise his individual judgment irrespective of allegiance to any temperance organization."

This declaration was made on March 25th. A number of prohibitionists

went to the polls. The opposition to voting was, however, so widespread and so strong that it is safe to say that not half of the prohibition vote was polled.

The Referendum Act under which the voting took place left the door wide open for fraudulent voting, and as a matter of fact the liquor party did carry on a campaign of improper practices which swelled their vote far beyond its actual honest dimensions.

The persons entitled to vote in the Referendum were those entitled to vote at a Provincial or Dominion election. Manitoba has a manhood franchise for Provincial election purposes. Statutory provision is made for the registering for general election purposes, of such manhood voters as are not on the municipal voters list. No such registration was held for the Referendum. The Referendum Act provided that all persons who would have a right to register if a registration had been held, should be permitted to vote upon their swearing to their qualification.

In the Referendum, therefore, all persons whose names were on the municipal voters list and all who swore that they had a right to be registered as manhood suffrage voters, were permitted to vote.

The total number of voters whose names were on the municipal voters lists, along with those who voted as manhood suffrage voters without being listed, amounted to 74,477. The total number of votes actually cast was 38,071. As no doubt all who claimed to vote as manhood voters actually voted, it follows that there were 46,406 voters duly qualified and entered on the municipal lists who did not cast their votes.

The vote polled stood as follows :

For prohibition	15,607
Against prohibition	22,464
Majority against	6,857

If prohibitionists had polled their full vote, a great many prohibition electors would have voted on manhood suffrage qualification and thus swelled the total available vote beyond even the 74,477 which the Clerk of the Executive Committee Council reported as qualified to vote.

The unfair Referendum Act required that prohibitionists to win should poll an unreasonably large proportion of the votes cast. With the liquor vote at its recorded strength, prohibitionists could have won only by polling 32,515 votes, a little more than twice as many as they actually cast. The prohibition vote shortage was therefore 16,908.

It is worthy of note that even without the registration of the many manhood suffrage prohibitionists who stayed away from the polls, the vote left unpolled was remarkably large as compared with the vote left unpolled in the last general Dominion election for which a registration was held. The figures for that election were as follows :

Votes available	64,027
Votes polled	41,687
Left unpolled	22,340

Thus there were more than twice as many unpolled votes in the Referendum as there were in the general Dominion election of 1900, and there is no doubt that a vast majority of the unpolled voters were in favor of prohibition. In fact their approval of

prohibition was in many cases the reason for their not voting.

It is clear, therefore, that the Referendum in no sense expressed the opinion of Manitoba upon the question of prohibition, except in so far as the figures above set out make it clear that there is a great majority of the electorate in favor of prohibition and opposed to the unjust methods forced upon them by the Government and Legislature. The facts quoted may be summarized by a condensed statement of the calculations above made, as follows:

MANITOBA REFERENDUM.

Votes for prohibition	15,607
Votes against prohibition	22,464
Majority against	6,857
Prohibition vote needed to win	32,515
Prohibition shortage	16,908
Total votes cast	38,071
Total votes available	74,477
Left unpolled	46,406
Votes available in 1900	64,027
Votes polled in 1900	41,687
Left unpolled	22,340
Surplus unpolled votes in 1902 over unpolled vote in 1900	24,066

THE PLEBISCITE FIGURES

Frequent inquiries are received concerning the votes polled in the various plebiscites that have already been taken. The actual results obtained are set out in the subjoined tables. In the plebiscite for the Province of Ontario, taken on Jan. 3, 1894, the votes polled were as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Por Prohibition	180,087	12,402	192,489
Against Prohibition	108,494	2,226	110,720
Total votes polled	288,581	14,628	303,209
Majority for Prohibition	71,593	10,176	81,769

Other Provincial plebiscites were taken on the dates and with the results set out in the following statement:

Province.	Date of Voting	Votes cast for Prohibition.	Votes cast ag'st Prohibition.	Maj. for Prohibition.
Manitoba	July 23rd, 1892	19,637	7,115	12,522
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 14th, 1893	10,616	3,390	7,226
Nova Scotia	Mar. 16th, 1894	43,756	12,355	31,401

The Dominion plebiscite was taken on September 29th, 1898, and the votes polled gave the following results:

	For Prohibition.	Against.	Majority For.	Maj. Against.
Ontario	154,498	115,284	39,214	.....
Quebec	28,436	122,760	.....	94,324
Nova Scotia	34,678	5,370	29,308	.....
New Brunswick	26,919	9,575	17,344	.....
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....
British Columbia	5,731	4,756	975	.....
North-West Territories	6,238	2,824	3,414	.....
Total	278,380	264,693	108,011	94,324

IS CANADA TO LEAD?

Canadians take pride in the high position which our young community has already attained among the nations of the earth. This position is partly the result of our possession of vast natural resources. Our opportunities for the production of wealth are almost unlimited. Our great North-West seems destined to become the granary of the world, its wheat production for 1902 being about 75,000,000 bushels, although only a fraction of its available wheat-producing land has been brought under cultivation. Our magnificent forests, our rich mines, and our vast fisheries all present inviting field to investment and industry.

Our great success is, however, to some extent due to the physical, moral, and intellectual strength of our people. A sturdy race of men has grown up in Canada. The immigrants to this new land are mainly the more progressive and enterprising of those who leave more crowded communities. A distinguishing characteristic of our people has been their temperate habits. Canada is known throughout the world as a sober country. Our per capita consumption of strong drink is about five gallons, in striking contrast to the more than seventeen gallons of the United States, and more than thirty gallons of many European countries.

In drinking communities physical, moral, and mental deterioration is marked and deplored. There is little room for doubt that the keen sight, the ready adaptability to circumstances, the physical strength, the power of endurance, the moral courage, which gave Canadians such a position of eminence in the recent South African war, were the outcome of their good ancestry, and environment in this new land.

Nothing threatens this desirable pre-eminence of our people to such an extent as does the liquor traffic. No other agency is so potential in the destruction of manhood and the degradation of nations. In this age of strenuous international competition, sound manhood counts for much. England's best philanthropists and shrewdest statesmen recognize the fact that the men of other nations have physical advantages which are interfering with the commercial supremacy that Great Britain has hitherto enjoyed.

An English leader of moral reform, Rev. J. C. Aked, of Liverpool, dealt forcibly with this element of national peril in a recent address from which we take the following quotations :

"We are thrust into the competition of men and nations. What place are we to hold ? A nation whose blood is sluggish with drink, whose brain is alcoholized, whose nerve force and vitality are sapped by dram-drinking, must go under in the on-rush of a healthier and sober and purer stock.

"We are dreaming of combination that will be better than competition. We are talking of the federation of mankind. But the essential condition of combination is that we shall be worth combining with. Strong, pure races will be accorded, and will take the lead, to the displacement of races that are lower and weaker in the social, moral, and intellectual scale.

"In such a view it is not the personal injustice done to the individual which now looms large, it is the dan-

ger to the community. The common sale of intoxicating liquors is a crime again the nation. The license system is treason against the State."

In a recent important book on Efficiency and Empire, Mr. Arnold White makes the following startling statement:

"In the Manchester district 11,000 men offered themselves for war service between the outbreak of hostilities in October, 1899, and July, 1900. Of this number 8,000 were found to be physically unfit to carry a rifle and stand the fatigue of discipline. Of the 3,000 who were accepted, only 1,200 attained the moderate standard of muscular power and chest measurement required by the military authorities. In other words, two out of every three men willing to bear arms in the Manchester district are virtually invalids. There is no reason to think that the Lancashire towns are peopled by a stock inferior in stamina to that of other large towns of the United Kingdom. On the contrary, the population of London includes a larger proportion of incapables per thousand than the population of Manchester or Liverpool."

There is no doubt that these conditions are the result of bad homes, and that bad homes are mainly the result of intemperance. Thomas P. Whittaker, M.P., in a recent lecture in St. James' Hall, London, to a large, influential, and representative audience presided over by the Right Honorable Viscount Peel, made the following statements:

"Great masses of our peoeple are brought up and live under conditions which render health, strength, vigor, and efficiency impossible. Something like thirty per cent. of our population, or nearly one-third, live in poverty, and are insufficiently fed, clothed, and housed."

"How stands drinking in this connection? It is the great obstacle in our path. It is an incessant drain upon our health and strength. It counteracts and undoes much of the good we accomplish, and it weakens, hinders, and increases the difficulty of every effort we make to develop and protect the powers and faculties of our people."

Mr. James Whyte in a recent pamphlet, says:

"What about industrial competition? The consumption of alcohol per head in the United States is just about half the quantity of that of England. Hence, in the fierce industrial war—"the war of the future"—on which we have been compelled to enter, it would not be very surprising if we were to find that in the United States workmen were, as producers, getting the better of Englishmen. The drink question is becoming of pressing importance, not only for Imperialists, but for all other patriots."

The conclusion is inevitable. If Canada is to maintain her place, her men must be sober, moral, industrious, and efficient. They must be well-educated and well-cared for in well-equipped homes. The liquor traffic is the great destroyer of this essential condition. If Canada is to lead, the liquor traffic must be put down.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN ONTARIO

Evidence of the steady growth of public opinion against the liquor traffic is to be found in the official tables showing the number of licenses issued in the Province of Ontario during the last twenty-seven years.

The great reduction shown for the year 1877 was due to the Crook's Act. The reduction in shop licenses in 1877 was caused by the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in places where any other business is carried on. Vessel licenses, permitting the sale of liquor on boats, were abolished in 1891.

The temporary reduction shown for the years 1885 to 1889 was due to the Canada Temperance Act. It will be noticed that if these years are omitted the number of licenses has been steadily diminishing for eighteen years, notwithstanding a steady increase in population.

The population of Ontario in 1871 was 1,620,851, and in 1901 was 2,167,978. In the following table the number of licenses is given for the year ending on April 30th of the year named in the first column :

Tavern licenses authorize the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises; shop licenses authorize retail sale of liquor, not to be drunk on the premises; wholesale licenses authorize sale in large quantities, not to be drunk on the premises.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1875	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1876	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1877	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1878	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1879	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1880	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1881	3,227	760	40	22	4,049
1882	3,311	764	34	24	4.133
1883a	3,317	787	35	24	a4.163
1884a	3,363	781	36	21	a4,201
1885a	3,253	675	28	14	a3,970
1886b	2,574	525	24	9	b3.132
1887c	1,567	367	28	12	c1,974
1888c	1,496	325	28	13	c1,862
1889d	2.066	336	26	17	d2,445
1890	3,073	445	27	15	3.560
1891	3,071	428	24	..	3,523
1892	2,990	403	21	..	3,414
1893	2,966	378	25	..	3,369
1894	2,888	357	31	..	3,276
1895	2,785	337	29	..	3.151
1896	2.779	327	26	..	3.132
1897	2.747	323	26	..	3.096
1898	2,725	317	22	..	3.064
1899	2,641	312	23	..	2.976
1900	2,621	308	21	..	2,950
1901	2,621	303	24	..	2,948

a One county under Canada Temperance Act.
b Nine counties under Canada Temperance Act.
c Twenty-five counties under Canada Temperance Act.
d Seventeen counties under Canada Temperance Act.

ONE OF THE ALLIANCE TWO-PAGE LEAFLETS.

Complete Lists and Prices may be procured at the Alliance Office.

PROHIBITION LEAFLETS. 2 Page Series, No. 7

Prohibition Does Prohibit.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

The Royal Commission prepared and sent the clerymen of Canada a series of four questions dealing directly with the matter of prohibitory law and its results. Classification was made of the answers to these questions, and a summary thereof which was embodied in the Commission's report is overwhelming evidence of the usefulness of such legislation.

These replies are received from men of high character and wide experience, men whose business it is to study and understand just such subjects as that upon which they were asked to report. In considering the answers recorded, it is, of course, necessary to bear in mind the fact that local circumstances often interfere with the effective operations of law. We must take the great majority of results as fair index of what the law actually accomplishes.

Keeping these considerations in their minds we respectfully ask our readers to carefully consider the questions and the classification of answers which are as follows :

Question.—Has a prohibitory law been at any time in operation in a parish mission, or other charge in which you have been stationed ?

Answers.

Affirmative	1,950
Negative	461
No experience	20
Replies indefinite	12

Question.— Was such law the Scott Act, the Dunkin Act, or some other local option law ?

Answers.

Scott, Dunkin, and local option acts	1,621
Local option law	159
North-West Territories Act	63
Other laws	101
No experience	166

Question—From your experience and observation as clergyman, had such prohibitory law the effect of lessening drunkenness ?

Answers.

Lessening	1,666
Negative	259
No change	4
No experience	101
Replies indefinite	91

Question—From such experience and observation, had such prohibitory law the effect of increasing or lessening the drinking of intoxicating liquors ?

Answers.

	In the Family.	In the Community.
Lessening	1,434	1,557
Increasing	128	137
No change	93	65
No experience	106	98
Replies indefinite	244	166

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Rev. Samuel F. Pearson was elected Sheriff of Cumberland County, Maine, in 1900. He entered upon the duties of his office on January 1st, 1901, for a two-year term. In Cumberland County is the city of Portland, the largest city in the State. The new sheriff set to work at once to give an honest enforcement to the Maine prohibitory law. He succeeded. Speaking at a great meeting at Chicago on February 22nd last, he told of the results of his efforts in the following terms :—

"After I had been in office for six months I thought I would like to know how far the prophecies of my opponents had been fulfilled. So I took a carriage and drove over the city.

"I took two of the leading officials with me, and I went into a great clothing house—the largest in Maine—and I said to the owner: 'I would like to inquire how business has been for the last six months under honest enforcement.' He put his arm through mine and said, 'Come out into the office.' In the office he said, 'I don't want this to get out among my neighbors, but my trade has increased thirty per cent. since you have been sheriff.'

"We drove across to the largest retail boot and shoe dealer in the state of Maine, and I said, 'I have come in to ask you how business is.' 'There are four more clerks on that floor to-day,' replied the owner of the store, "than there ever has been since I have been in business, and I am selling boots and shoes to men who were drunkards in Portland six months ago."

"There were 277 special United States tax receipts in force in Portland the night I took the office, and other places that were selling as 'kitchen bar-rooms.' I will deposit in the hands of the chairman of this meeting $100 and will pay for all wiring if any man in the audience will telegraph to Portland and inquire of the mayor—and he is not specially friendly to me—if there is an open bar-room or an open saloon in Portland. (Here Mr. Pearson counted the money into the hands of Chairman Stewart). And my hundred dollars shall belong to the man that will produce evidence that there is one such place—not twenty-five as the Chicago Tribune said there are, but just one.

"There are twenty-five cities and towns in Cumberland county outside of Portland, and I will put another hundred with that if the man will find an open saloon or an open bar in Cumberland county. There is no such thing in existence. And for that reason I stand here to claim with all the power I possess, that prohibition prohibits.

Issued by the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

SOME SCOTT ACT FACTS

The Canada Temperance Act, generally known as the Scott Act, is not total prohibition, nor can it be as effective as prohibition would be. Intoxicating liquor may be freely brought into counties in which it is in force, the sale only being illegal. Notwithstanding this serious difficulty, it has accomplished very much good in the part of New Brunswick in which it is in operation.

The Scott Act was carried in ten counties of New Brunswick and in the cities of Portland and Fredericton. One of these counties was St. John, in which is situated the city of St. John, with which the city of Portland is now united. The Scott Act was not carried in St. John city. This interfered seriously with the usefulness of the law in St. John county and Portland. It was repealed in these places, and the whole of St. John county is now under license. The Scott Act is still in operation in the other nine counties, and also in the cities of Fredericton and Moncton, which are situated in York and Westmoreland counties respectfully. Moncton was a part of Westmoreland when that county adopted the Act.

The Voice of the People

The opinion of the people of the province may to some extent be learned from the voting upon the Scott Act. If we take the figures of the latest voting in those places in which the law is now in force, in some of which several efforts have been made to repeal it, we get the following as the number of votes polled :

For the Scott Act	11,543
Against the Scott Act	6,996

Less Drunkenness and Crime

Important evidence relating to New Brunswick is furnished in a document prepared by Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician, in response to a letter from the chairman of the Royal Commission, addressed to the Hon. the Finance Minister, asking for statistics relating to convictions for crime in those parts of the Dominion in which prohibition laws were in operation, and for similar information relating to places not under the operation of such laws. From this report the following paragraphs are taken :

The crime returns for the Province of Ontario are made to the statistics branch at Ottawa in accordance with divisions of the country provided by the Provincial Government. The population in 1891 is given according to divisions provided by the Federal authorities. As these two sets of divisions do not coincide, it becomes difficult to designate the Scott Act counties so that comparisons may be made as to the growth of population and other points.

There is, however, in the Province of New Brunswick a group of nine counties whose territorial division have remained the same. These nine counties have been under the Scott Act for more than ten years. They are all connected geographically. They contain 61 per cent. of the whole population of the province. They have within their borders several flourishing cities and towns, as Fredericton, Maryville, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Milltown, Chatham, Moncton. They seem in every respect a group fairly representative of the country, in industries, in religious beliefs, in racial and in general conditions.

In respect to crimes the statistics show that in the ten years, 1882-91 (both years included), there were 22,-841 convictions in the Province of New Brunswick. . . . Divided according to Soctt Act counties and non-Scott

Act counties, there were 8,738 in the nine Scott Act counties, and 14,102 in the other counties, or 38.4 per cent. in the nine counties, and 61.6 per cent. in the non-Scott Act counties, judged by the criminal statistics. That is to say, 61 per cent. of the population had 38½ per cent. of the criminal convictions and 39 per cent. of the population had 61½ per cent. of the crime as indicated by the convictions.

Since this was written, the liquor party have twice tried to secure the repeal of the Scott Act in Westmoreland county. On both occasions the Act was sustained by substantial majorities. It is to-day the law of the same nine counties.

These facts are very forcible. Mr. Johnston might have followed the comparison further. Of the 22,841 convictions, 13,598 were for the offence of drunkenness. Of these 4,986 were in the Scott Act counties, and 8,612 in the counties in which license was in operation. That is to say, sixty-one per cent. of the population (under Scott Act) had thirty-six and one-half per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness, and thirty-nine per cent. of the population (under license) had sixty-three and one-half per cent. of the convictions for drunkenness. These results are summed up briefly in the following table :

	Population.	Convictions for drunkenness.	Total convictions.
Scott Act counties	196,422	4,986	8,738
License counties.	124,841	8,612	14,102

There can be no arrangement made of the figures for drunkenness and other crimes in the Province of New Brunswick, which will not show that the Scott Act counties as a whole have a record for sobriety and comparative freedom from crime far ahead of the record of those counties in which the liquor traffic is still licensed.

The Scott Act does good.

Prohibition will be effective. Vote for it !

A PARASITIC INSTITUTION

It is strange that some people still entertain a lingering idea that in some way the liquor traffic confers financial benefit upon the community in which it operates. They imagine that the liquor business gives employment to men, creates business for storekeepers and manufacturers, and helps to raise taxes.

We cannot too often reiterate the fact that this traffic is a destroyer and not a producer. It can give up nothing that it does not first absorb. It cannot buy a pound of sugar, without first taking the price out of the pockets of the people. It cannot pay a dollar of rent, or a cent of taxes, it cannot employ a man, or drive a nail, or paint a board, or buy a pound of coal or a stick of wood, without making the people pay for every item of such outlay.

All that the traffic spends it must acquire. For all that it acquires it gives no return. The man who has drunk a glass of beer costing five cents, or the community which has consumed thousands and thousands of barrels of liquor, has absolutely nothing to show for the investment except purchased impoverishment and deterioration. The liquor traffic never pays. It simply plunders.

A GREAT LESSON

TWENTY YEARS WITHOUT A SALOON

A statement compiled from official reports, by Henry H. Faxon, of Boston, contains the following among other interesting facts, proving that the abolition of saloons has been an immense benefit to the city of Quincy, Mass. The instructive figures speak for themselves :

THE LAST YEAR OF LICENSE.	AFTER 20 NO-LICENSE YEARS.
1881.	**1901.**
POPULATION.	
10,855	23,899
VALUATION OF PROPERTY.	
$7,560,381.	$21,318,250.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.	
$173,950.	$715,484.78.
In . . 2,530 deposits.	In . . 10,011 deposits.
NEW HOUSES.	
24	123
PAID FOR SUPPORT OF POOR.	
$15,415.07	$13,455.86

While the population increased 120 per cent., the amount expended for the poor department decreased 12 per cent.

QUINCY CONTRASTED WITH LICENSED CITIES.

	Population 1900.	Paid for Support of poor 1901.	Per Capita	Arrests for drunkenness. 1901.
Chicopee	19,167	$23,523.91	$1.22	306
Marlboro	13,609	17,718.80	1.30	199
Newburyport	14,478	25,667.43	1.77	643
Northampton	18,643	16,689.26	.89	519
Pittsfield	21,766	21,685.96	1.00	864
Quincy	23,899	13,455.86	.56	181

VOTE OF QUINCY ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

1882-1901.

Year	No.	Yes.	Maj.	Year	No.	Yes.	Maj.
1882	1,057	457	600	1892	1,860	956	904
1883	1,086	458	628	1893	1,886	1,060	826
1884	1,067	407	660	1894	1,899	1,037	852
1885	1,002	510	492	1895	1,958	1,177	781
1886	1,017	258	759	1896	2,074	1,370	704
1887	1,071	259	812	1897	2,047	1,194	853
1888	1,064	293	771	1898	2,126	1,191	935
1888	1,394	458	936	1899	2,213	1,388	825
1889	1,162	618	544	1900	2,192	1,412	780
1890	1,339	720	619	1901	2,514	1,226	1,288
1891	1,659	835	824				

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

A Cloud of Witnesses

Strong Statements from Reliable Men—The Law is Good—And Does Good—Testimony to its Value and Success

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers a great array of facts concerning prohibition in the State of Kansas. Some of this evidence has been published before. Much of it will be new to Canadians.

In the year 1880 the electors of Kansas voted upon and approved an amendment to the State Constitution in the following terms :

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, and manufacturing purposes.

In favor of the amendment 91,874 votes were polled, and against it 84,037. In the following year the Legislature enacted a prohibitory law.

The Royal Commission Enquiry

In 1893 the Canadian Royal Commission on the liquor traffic visited several cities of Kansas and examined sixty-five witnesses. They learned that it was difficult to enforce the law in Kansas City, Kan., which is only separated by a river from Kansas City, Mo., where license law is in operaton ; and that similar difficulty was experienced in Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, which is a military post, and has a large foreign population. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, many witnesses testified that even in these cities the law had done very much good. In other parts of the State the beneficial effects of the law of prohibition were strikingly manifest. More than three-fourths of the witnesses examined unhesitatingly testified to the good effects of the law. A number of persons who had opposed the adoption of prohibition, declared that they had been led to change their views by its satisfactory working, and now strongly favored it. The following extracts from the evidence taken are merely samples of many similar statements that were made :

S. M. Gardenshire, of Topeka, Clerk of the District (County) Court, said :

We have no criminal business to speak of in this county, and we have not had since the adoption of the prohibtory policy. We have less than four cases on our docket now, in this county of eighty thousand people. We do not average a capital offence per year in this court, and this court has exclusive criminal jurisdiction. We have sent less than twelve men to the penitentiary in the past year from this county for all crimes.

Hon. Mr. Gains, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said :

The effect is grand. In Dickenson County I stood before one of the high schools and asked how many of the pupils had never seen a saloon. Out of an attendance of 140, over 100 of their hands went up in answer : they were young boys and girls who had never seen a saloon. We have a four weeks term of special training for teachers in the summer months in each county, and I have asked as many as 140 or 150 teachers at these assemblages how many had never seen a saloon, and in answer the majority of hands went up. This shows that we have driven the saloon from the State.

Col James Abernathy, Manufacturer, Leavenworth, said :

I believe there is great improvement even right here in Leavenworth, in comparison with the time before the law was passed. I know a great many

men who have quit drinking. Although the law has been poorly enforced, I believe a great deal of good has come of it, even here, although this is probably the hardest place in the State of Kansas in which to enforce the law, owing to its peculiar circumstances.

"Facts, not Opinions"

In May 1892, Sir Joseph Hickson, chairman of the Commission, addressed a letter to Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas, asking for information regarding State liquor legislation and its effects. In reply he received the following letter :

Executive Department, Governor's Office,

Topeka, April 19th, 1893.

Mr. J. Hickson, Chairman, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honor to submit the document, " Prohibition in Kansas," which I think covers most of the points required in your letter. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am yours very truly,

L. D. Lewelling, Governor.

The full title of the pamphlet accompanying this letter was " Prohibition in Kansas ; Facts, not Opinions." It had atached to it the following certificate :

" Topeka, Kan., April 16, 1889.

" We have examined the statement prepared by the President and Secretary, and the ex-president and ex-secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union, upon the subject of Prohibition and its results in our State. We find it a fair, honest, and true statement of our condition, and we heartily endorse it as such.

(Signed)
" Lyman U. Humphrey, Governor,
" William Higgins, Sec. of State,
" Timothy McCarthy, Auditor of State,
" J. W. Hamilton, Treasurer of State,
" G. W. Winans, Supt. Public Instruction,
" L. B. Kellogg, Attorney-General,
" Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice,
" D. M. Valentine, Associate Justice,
" W. A. Johnson, Associate Justice."

The document thus submitted by the Governor is worthy of special note. Its statements, endorsed as they are by high officials, must be accepted as accurate and thoroughly reliable. Among the clear declarations which it makes are the following :

The law is efficiently and successfully enforced. The direct results of its enforcement are plain and unmistakable. We believe that not one-tenth of the amount of liquor is now used that was used before the adoption of the prohibition law.

Our citizens fully realize the happy results of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, as these results are seen in the decrease of poverty and wretchedness and crime, and in the promotion of domestic peace and social order—in the advancement of general enterprise and thrift. In our opinion the prohibition law is now stronger with the people than it was when adopted. It has more than met the expectations of its warmest friends. It is steadily winning the confidence and support of thousands who were its bitterest enemies.

Recent Evidence

Another important and reliable document of later date is a work entitled, " Prohibition in Kansas," published last year by Mr. T. E. Stephens, who was secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union from 1895 to 1901. In this book are embodied a number of testimonials from men in Kansas, occupying high official positions, and well qualified to express authoritative opinions as to the effect of the law. We quote a few :

W. E. Stanley, Wichita, Governor of Kansas :

I have often said, and say yet, that I believe prohibition at its worst is better than high license at its best.

A. R. Taylor, President Kansas State Normal College 1882 to 1901 :

To those teachers who have taught in cities, where rum power ruled everything, dominating even the appointment of teachers and the method of managing the pupils, and who have

also taught in Kansas, the advantages in favor of prohibition are so convincing that they are practically unanimous in its support.

F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Ex-Chancellor Kansas State University:

After a residence of more than thirty years in Kansas I can give my emphatic opinion that the amount of intoxicating liquor used by Kansas people has been vastly reduced since the adoption of the prohibitory amendment. I can especially testify to the superiority of prohibition over license in the university town in which I reside. The temptation to the use of strong drink have been greatly reduced to university students by the abolition of the open saloon.

Judge F. G. Adams, twenty-four years Secretary Kansas State Historical Society

The prohibition policy has broken up the organized traffic in intoxicants used as a beverage.

My impression is that it has diminished the consumption at least three-fourths, probably very much more.

The money formerly spent for drink goes to better support families, and to provide them with homes and the comforts of life.

This policy has proved a financial benefit to the public by lessening the expenses of crime, and by adding to the efficiency of our industrial forces.

It has improved the public morals by transferring dissipated idlers from the saloon to the home and fireside, and from places of revelry to the lecture-room and to church assemblages.

It is no more difficult to enforce prohibition than criminal laws in general.

John P. St. John, Ex-Governor of Kansas:

Let it be remembered that the poorest enforced prohibition is better than the best enforced license; for the evils inflicted by the liquor traffic under prohibition are in violation of the law, while under license, they are sanctioned by it. Outside of the larger cities in the State, there is not one-tenth part as much liquor consumed as there is by an equal population in any State under license.

We have thousands of children in our public schools who never saw a man drunk, and tens of thousands who never saw a saloon. In Olathe, my home city, we have not had a saloon for over twenty years. We have public waterworks, electric lights, paved streets, excellent telephone system, four splendid public school buildings, fifteen churches, and rarely a drunken man. I have resided in this, Johnson county, for thirty-two years, and I do not know a drunken farmer in the county. There is not a parallel in any licensed territory of equal population on earth.

John A. Martin, Ex-Governor of Kansas:

The following statements were made by this gentleman in his retiring message to the Legislature in 1889:

Fully nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished, and I affirm with earnestness and emphasis that this State, to-day, is the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world.

The abolition of the saloon has not only promoted the personal happiness and general prosperity of our citizens, but it has enormously diminished crime, has filled thousands of homes where vice and want and wretchedness once prevailed, with peace, plenty, and contentment, and has materially increased the trade and business of those engaged in the sale of useful articles of merchandise.

Notwithstanding the fact that the population of the State is increasing, the number of criminals confined in our penitentiary is steadily decreasing. Many of our jails are empty, and all show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners confined.

The dockets of our courts are no longer burdened with long lists of criminal cases. In the Capital district, containing a population of nearly 60,000, not a single criminal case was on the docket when the present term began. The business of the police courts of the larger cities has dwindled to one-fourth of its former proportions, while in cities of the second and third-class the occupation of police authorities is practically gone.

Newspaper Evidence

Reliable and well-posted journals corroborate this personal testimony. Two years ago the New York Tribune had a thorough investigation made into the working of Kansas prohibition. The following is an extract from the report of the Tribune's investigator :

The real fact is simply this : There are no drunkards in Kansas. The blear-eyed, pimply-cheeked old soak, who reeled about all day steaming with whiskey or beer, is a thing of the past. . . . All attempts to resubmit the question are voted down at every session of the Legislature. The law is enforced as well as any other law in at least four-fifths of the State. It is as easily enforced as any other law in nineteen-twentieths of the State, and the popular feeling is for the enforcement of this law with as much rigor as any law."

Effect on Politics

The Kansas City Journal is the leading daily of Missouri. Its attitude was at one time unfriendly to prohibition. In a recent editorial it makes the following statements :

" Twenty years ago Kansas was consuming as much liquor per capita as any State in the Union. It was the fashion for everybody to drink. Political conventions were ofttimes but another name for good, old-fashioned drunks.

" The saloon was the rendezvous of the politician, and the birthplace of platforms and politics. The saloonkeeper was himself a power, and shaped in a large degree the destinies of the community in which he plied his avocation. He levied tribute upon parties and cadidates with the imperiousness of a Caesar.

" It is hardly necessary to say that such a picture would not now fit Kansas. Her political conventions of the present are now a model of sobriety and good order. The drinking-place is no longer a rendezvous for the politician. When he goes there, he first furtively looks about to discover if he has been observed.

" The Kansas joint as it at present exists, is not the political power of its ancestor, the saloon. It is an unattractive den, hidden away somewhere in dirt and squalor, and its owner is not of the stamp to have influence, either political or otherwise. It is no longer gay and debonair for the young man to be seen emerging from one of these places ; it is a circumstance which covers him with distrust and suspicion. With these two pictures in mind, it is hard, indeed, to say that the results of prohibition have been anything but wholesome."

Local Press Testimony

Kansas Journals have been outspoken in their testimony to the beneficial effects of prohibition. Here are a couple of recent extracts :

The Kansas City Journal :

The Kansas poor-houses are most all empty, and the bank vaults are crammed full of deposits. The farmers are out of debt, and have plenty of grain and cattle which they can sell at high prices whenever they want to go to market."

The Kansas Issue :

T. Porter Smith, of England, an officer of the United Kingdom Alliance, is making a special duty of the temperance conditions in various countries, and has just spent several months in Kansas watching the working of the prohibitory law. The following is his testimony regarding prohibition :

" I have visited many countries, and have studied the various liquor laws, especially in England, Canada, and the United States, and I know of no license community in the world where there is so little apparent drunkenness, crime, or poverty as in Kansas."

It would be easy to add to this mass of evidence which is only a small part of the available overwhelming evidence of the success and usefulness of the Kansas Prohibitory Law.

THE FACTS ABOUT MAINE

A Cloud of Witnesses

The Law is Effective and Enforced and Does Much Good

The State of Maine has had a prohibitory law in continuous operation since 1858. This law prohibits the manufacture and sale in the State, of intoxicating liquor, except for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes.

In its general plan it resembles the Ontario Liquor Act, 1902, but the Ontario Act has special advantages over the Maine Law in its provision for enforcement, including the appointment of special provincial officers.

The enforcement of the Maine law is largely in the hands of officers elected by the citizens in different localities. It will readily be understood that in places where temperance sentiment is not strong, law enforcement by these elected officials will be weak.

Endorsed by the People

The difficulty mentioned no doubt makes it impossible to carry out the prohibitory law as effectively as a similar law could be carried out in a Province constituted and governed as is Ontario. The Maine law has not abolished drunkenness. It has, however, been so far effective in this direction, and so far a benefit to the people, as to merit and receive the cordial approval of a great majority of the citizens, many of whom have now had forty years' experience of it.

It is not going too far to say that the public opinion of the State unhesitatingly endorses the law, and that there would be no hope of an attempt to secure its repeal. In the year 1884 a popular vote was taken upon the question of making prohibition not merely statutory but constitutional. To the electorate was submitted a proposal to embody the principle in the fundamental law of the State. The vote upon the prohibitory amendment stood as follows :

For	70,783
Against	23,811
Majority for prohibition	46,972

In the year 1895 the advocates of license secured the introduction into the State Legislature of a bill for resubmitting this question of constitutional prohibition to the people. A strong campaign was made in its favor, but the proposition was defeated in the Legislature by a vote of 114 to 13.

Drunkenness and Crime

It is difficult to get exact statistics of the extent to which drunkenness prevails in any country or locality. Official documents show the number of commitments to jail, and in some cases the number of convictions made for the offence of drunkenness, in different States and Provinces. There are also available police reports giving the number of arrests for drunkenness in different cities. There are no statistics showing the total number of arrests for drunkenness in different Provinces and States.

Nor would such statistics indicate the relative extent of drunkenness in different places unless accompanied by statements showing the practice of the authorities in dealing with drunkenness. From evidence taken by the Royal Commission on the Liquor

Traffic we learn that men are arrested for drunkenness in Maine who would scarcely be noticed in some other States or in Canada. For example, Police Judge Andrews, of Augusta, said, "We are strict here in arresting men. If a man steps cross-legged he is taken care of." Mrs. Stevens, of Portland, president Maine State W. C. T. U., said, "Men and women both are arrested here under conditions that they would not be arrested under in a licensed State."

There is, however, abundant evidence of the beneficial effect of the Maine law in relation to drunkenness. Ex-Governor Dingley, when a member of the United States Congress, made the following statement:

In 1855 there were 10,000 persons (one out of every forty-five of the population) accustomed to get beastly drunk; there were 200 deaths from delirium tremens annually (equivalent to 300 now); there were 1,500 paupers (equivalent to 2,200 now); made thus by drink; there were 300 convicts in the State prison and jails (equivalent to 450 now); and intemperance was destroying a large proportion of the inhabitants and of the homes throughout the State. Now not one in 300 of the population is a drunkard—not one-sixth as many; the deaths from delirium tremens annually are not 50; and criminals and paupers (not including rum-sellers) are largely reduced, notwithstanding the great influx of foreigners and tramps.

We may judge of the beneficial effect of prohibition by the extent of serious crime, of which there are reliable records, and much of which is known to be the result of intemperance. The Minority Report contained the following statement regarding this matter:

Maine's convict record is lower than that of any other State in the Union, and much lower than that of Canada. And its tendency is steadily downward. The State prison report for 1892 said: "The number of convicts has not been so small for many years. The average this year is sixteen less than last year."

This low record would be still lower but that capital punishment was abolished in Maine many years ago, since which time, those who in most other States and in Canada would have been executed, are life convicts in the State prison. Deducting these, a recent comparison of the records of Canada and Maine showed that Maine had in proportion to the population, little more than half as many convicts as Canada.

Illicit Liquor Selling

The most frequent violations of the prohibitory law are in some of the large cities where the authorities do not favor prohibition. Enforcement is most difficult in the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, and Biddeford. Portland is a seaport, and has the class of population peculiar to such places. Lewiston and Biddeford have large foreign populations. Bangor is headquarters of an extensive lumber business, and contains a large population of sailors. Evidence given in regard to even these places shows that the law must be an impediment to the traffic, as inconvenient tricks and subterfuges are frequently adopted by sellers and buyers to screen their lawlessness. The Deputy Marshall, of Lewiston, described the method of conducting the traffic there as follows:

They have no open bars here. They have bars here at the back of the store, but they have what they call strong rooms, with thick doors about six or seven inches thick, and bars on the door; they generally know their customers pretty well, and they open the door for them when they want a drink. They have a little hole to peep through, and if they know their man they will open the door for him and let him in, and then they will pull down the bars on the door. Sometimes the sheriff comes in to search, and while he is trying to force the strong door the man has time to take his liquor and spill it

into the sink, and, of course, when the sheriff comes inside the room he does not find anything.

Such testimony proves that liquor selling is difficult and limited. Even in Cumberland county, including the city of Portland, the law under Sheriff Pearson, an able, fearless, and conscientious officer, has been made a great success.

Evidence of Anti-Prohibitionists

That the law does good, notwithstanding difficulties, is manifest even from the evidence of its opponents. The Royal Commission questioned eighty-eight witnesses in the State. Three-fourths of them unhesitatingly endorsed the prohibitory law as a benefit. Nearly every one of those who did not favor the law admitted that it had done good in the State at large, and not one of them favored the abolishing of it in rural localities. Here are a few specimens of the statements of these opponents :

Mayor Staples, of Biddeford—"One effect of the prohibition law has been far as it goes is that the prohibitory to prevent the sale of liquor in small villages."

Mayor Beale, of Bangor—"My knowledge of the rural districts so law is enforced in them, and that it works well."

Ex-Mayor Newell, of Lewiston—"I think the prohibitory law, so far as the county portion of the State is concerned, is a success."

Mr. P. H. Brown, of Portland—"I should say, without hesitation, that the law has done extremely well for our country towns."

Other Evidence

It would be impracticable to summarize in the limits of this leaflet the forcible case made out by more than three-fourths of the witnesses who unhesitatingly and strongly testified to the beneficent effects of the prohibitory law. We can quote only a few expressive sentences :

Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey, R.C.—"In our little villages and country places, where public sentiment maintains the prohibition law, it has done a great deal of good."

Rev. Matt. S. Hughes, of Portland—"My church is the largest Methodist church in the city out of seven or eight. I do not know of a family in my church where there is a drunken son. It is estimated, so the committee tell me, that we have five hundred families in my parish, and since I have been here, I have not been called into a home on account of liquor."

Sheriff Cram, of Cumberland—"You might go through ten of these towns in the northern part of this county and not be able to get one single pint of liquor, whereas, in the little town of Baldwin (where I was born), before the law, it was sold by barrels, hogsheads, and puncheons."

A. L. Bangs, of Augusta—"That the prohibitory law is a benefit to the State of Maine in every possible way you can speak of it, both in regard to its business and from a moral standpoint, there is not any question."

A volume might be filled with similar statements. All the Governors of the State, since prohibition was enacted, have in their official deliverances declared that the law was good. These are men who would know, and who would not misrepresent. Here are some specimen utterances :

Gov. Daniel F. Davis, 1880—"The principle of prohibition has been so long the settled policy of the State, and has been found so useful and effective in suppressing the liquor traffic, that no party or class of men now dare assail it."

Governor Frederick Robie, 1883—"In a large part of the State, embracing more than three-fourths of our population, the liquor traffic is practically unknown."

Governor Joseph R. Bodwell, 1887—"In from three-fourths to four-fifths of the towns of the State, the law is well enforced, and has practically abolished the sale of spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage."

Governor E. C. Burleigh, 1889—"Both by constitutional provision

and statutory enactments, Maine has permanently prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Long experience has demonstrated the wisdom and advantages of this policy."

It is a Success

A candid reading of all the evidence taken by the Commission must convince an impartial inquirer that the opinion so forcibly expressed by the great majority of the witnesses examined is well founded. They testified unhesntatingly to the good that had been accomplished. Their statements fully justify the summing up made by the Minority Report in the following terms :

If a diminution of the sale of liquors, the lessening of the many evils which result from such sale, the strengthening of sentiment antagonistic to legalizing the traffic, and the clearly expressed will of the people favorable to prohibition may be regarded as proof of the success of the prohibition system, then your commissioner, with all these facts before him, cannot avoid the conviction that the prohibitory law of Maine, despite defects and many infractions, has been, and is, a marked success.

It has greatly reduced the consumption of liquors in the State ; has created a strong public sentiment against both drinking and selling liquors ; has banished drink shops from fully three-fourths of the State; has degraded the liquor traffic so that no person with any pretension to respectability thinks of engaging in it ; has restricted illicit liquor selling more effectually than any other system has ever done ; has been attended by peace, plenty, and prosperity ; and has commended itself to the favor of the vast majority of the people of the State as a beneficent law, markedly promotive of the public welfare.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE—VOTE AGAINST IT.

SOBER BY LAW

There are some very common expressions, oft-quoted sayings, that embody serious fallacies. They have an oracular sound, and an aphoristic style, that mislead those who do not take the time and trouble necessary to investigate them. One of these is the trite, would-be-maxim, frequently used as an argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic: "You cannot make men sober by Act of Parliament."

We reply: You must! That is what Parliament is for. The object of law is the well-being of the community, the protection of the rights and interests of the individuals that constitute society. Now a drunkard is a danger to society. The inebriate without mental restraint to control his inclination to crime is, as far as his fellows are concerned, on a par with the scoundrel without moral restraint to keep him from crime.

Both evils must be dealt with by the same authority, that is, by law. We have laws framed expressly for the suppression of gambling-houses, brothels, places for the receipt of stolen goods and other agencies that facilitate certain crimes; why not for the suppression of the liquor traffic that facilitates drunkenness and all its attendant woes and crimes?

True, there are crimes to-day notwithstanding good laws relating to them, and probably there would be intemperance, notwithstanding good laws relating to it. But good laws restrain and minify those evils. So they would this.

If we keep drink from drunkards, we make them sober. The drunkard is a danger to society. Law is intended for the protection of society. If law cannot protect us against the drunkard, then Government is a failure and legislation a humbug. You must make men sober by Act of Parliament.

Law does make men sober when it finds them drunk. We would change the plan of doing it, because the protection to society, thus secured, is only temporary. We want it permanent. Who ever heard of fines or imprisonment curing a confirmed drunkard? We complain of the present expensive system, because it is ineffectual, and plead for better and cheaper protection, by the simple method of locking up the drink instead of locking up the drunkards, or fining them, generally at the expense of those who are already the greatest, and often innocent sufferers.

Law works against crime in two ways. It provides deterrent and reformative penalties. It also provides preventative enlightenment and education. It assumes that intelligence will act in discernment of the nature of wrong, and moral principle will impel to avoidance of it, so it furnishes agencies for the development of intelligence and moral principle. Drunkenness prevents appreciation of the penalties, and destroys the intelligence and moral principle.

If the operation of law is to be effective at all upon those who need it most, the counter-working agency must be removed. Law ought to make men sober, because intemperance is the deadliest foe to the carrying out of the object of right legislation. It can do this only by putting down the drink-traffic. Freedom for the right means suppression of the wrong.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Strongly in Favor of Temperance

Great Good Work for Moral Reform—Strong Deliverances of Eminent Men

The Roman Catholic Church has for a long time waged a vigorous warfare against the liquor habit and the liquor traffic. Magnificent work has been done by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of the United States, and by the League of the Cross in Great Britain and Canada.

It would be easy to quote many forcible statements from eminent priests and prelates, who have done splendid service for humanity in their holy warfare against the giant evil of intemperance.

A Brave Bishop's Fight

One of the hardest struggles between the liquor party and the Catholic Church was that begun in an order of Bishop John A. Waterson, of the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio, in which that prelate took strong ground againt the admission of liquor-sellers into Catholic societies. The Bishop did not in this order condemn the liquor business itself, but his deliverance regarding liquor sellers read as follows :

" To give greater efficacy, both to the recommendations of the bishops and to the declarations of our Catholic laity at the recent congress in Chicago concerning the saloon business, I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Catholic society or branch or division thereof in this diocese that has a liquor-dealer or saloon-keeper at its head, or anywhere among its officers, and I suspend every such society itself from its rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so officered. Happily there is not much occasion for such suspensions. I again publish the condition without which for some years past I have declined to approve of new societies or new branches of old organizations in this diocese, namely :

" That no one who is engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor can be admitted to membership."

There was, of course, strong objection to this action, and an appeal was made against the Bishop's decision, which appeal was finally settled by the Papal Delegate at Washington, Mgr. Satolli, whose decision set out the soundness of Bishop Waterson's decision, and said :

" We call upon all pastors to induce any of their flocks who may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

A Great Council's Deliverance

The Catholic Third Plenary Council held at Baltimore in 1885, made this declaration among many others :

" We call upon all pastors to induce any of their flocks who may be engaged in the sale in liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

Of the deliverances of this Council sent on to Pope Leo XIII. and in his reply to the part relating to intempernce, he said :

" It is well known to us how ruinous, how deplorable, is the injury, both to faith and to morals, that is to be feared from intemperance in drink. Nor can we sufficiently praise the prelates of the United States, who recently, in the Plenary Council of Baltimore, with weightiest words, condemned this abuse, declaring it to be a perpetual incentive to sin and a fruitful root of all evils, plunging the

families of the intemperate into direst ruin, and dragging numberless souls down to everlasting perdition; declaring, moreover, that the faithful who yield to this vice of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-Catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true religion."

Cardinal Manning's Views

His Eminence, Cardinal Manning, in a speech made at Bolton, England, some years ago, took very strong ground in reference to the evils of intemperance and the necessity for prohibition. He said :

"I impeach the liquor traffic of high crimes and misdemeanors against the commonwealth, and I ask you, in the name of common sense and common justice, can you withhold from those intrusted with the high responsibility of the ballot the power of applying their votes in the form of a veto when it is proposed, without consulting them, to put in the midst of them these places for the sale of intoxicating drinks ?"

"It is a mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means, when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of incitements to intemperance on every side. You might as well call upon me as the captain of a sinking ship, and say: 'Why don't you pump the water out?' when you are scuttling the ship in every direction. If you will cut off the supply of temptation, I will be bound by the help of God to convert drunkards; but until you have taken off this perpetual supply of intoxicating drink we never can cultivate the fields."

Where Father Mathew Stood

Probably no temperance reform ever accomplished more good than did the famous Father Mathew, who conducted the wonderfully successful temperance crusade in Ireland more than half a century ago. After a life of earnest effort on moral 'suasion lines, this great man came to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to have moral 'suasion work supplemented by legislation, and two years before his death in a letter written to Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, he wrote as follows :

"The question of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits and the many other intoxicating drinks which are to be found in our unhappy country is not new to me. The principle of prohibition seems to me the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened by the hard labor of more than twenty years in the temperance cause."

Archbishop Ireland's Position

Archbishop John Ireland is known throughout Christendom as an earnest, progressive, and devoted worker for the good of humanity. In an address to the Minnesota Catholic Total Abstinence Union some years ago, he made the following strong statement :

"We thought we meant business years ago in this warfare, but I hope God will forgive us for our weakness, for we went into the battlefield without sufficient resolution. We labored under the fatal mistake that we could argue out the question with the rum-sellers. We imagined that there was some power in moral 'suasion, that when we would show them the evil of their ways they would abandon the traffic. We have seen that there is no hope of improving in any shape or form the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely."

An Experienced Worker's Statement

Rev. Father T. J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., has had personal experience in Msssachusetts towns changing from license to no-license, and he has written as follows :

As in the days of Father Mathew, we are face to face with the great legalized business, depending for its life upon the satisfaction of appetite, and feeding oftentimes upon the weaknesses of human nature.

The liquor business, which as a business is the source of much of the intemperance which prevails, is intrenched in a legal statute. Yet

oftentimes in its strength it flaunts its banner in the face of the law, threatens the desecration of our Sunday, violates all that is sacred of man and society, stands against all reform, menaces all attempts for the purity of our citizenship and the honor of our homes.

It is the only business which, protected by law, often defies law. It raises its triumphant hand and attempts to decide law. It violates the domestic happiness, breaks the home, paralyzes labor, gluts the jails and prisons, terrorizes the giant of society, hastens to untimely graves, and gloats over the ruin it has accomplished.

Shall we lie down to have this Juggernaut car roll over and crush out our lives? Shall we allow disorder to rule us? Shall intemperance enter our homes? Shall our mothers be threatened with intemperate lives, our fathers allowed to become drunkards, our boys and girls grow up a prey to its wild ravages?

God forbid! let us set our faces against this evil, let us arm ourselves to fight this demon, urge men to be sober, urge legislation that will make it easy to do right, difficult to do wrong.

Other Strong Opinions

From the deliverance of a number of other eminent Catholic divines, we clip the following statements:

"Don't sell liquor. I would rather see any young man become a tramp and beg from door to door, than to sell liquor for a living. There is no meaner or more contemptible way of getting a living than by selling sum."—Rev. Father R. J. Barry, Hyde Park, Mass.

"One of the great blessings of 'no-license' is, that it has crippled the power of the saloon—one of the most powerful, bold, persistent, and audacious opponents to what is good."—Rev. Father Thos. Sculley, Cambridge, Mass.

"The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy, and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the Church to oppose the influence of the saloon."—Rev. Father C. J. Burns, Providence, R.I.

"We know that intemperance has wrought evil in the liberties of our country, and in the politics of our country. Oh, the meanness of our politics that will be led by the grog-selling element!"—Rev. Father W. Elliott, C.S.P., of New York.

"Any American citizen who says it is impossible for us to put down those evils, to enforce the laws that are upon the statute-books against the liquor interest, I would say to him he ought to abdicate, we are able to do it."—Most Rev. W. H. Elder, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

A Plea for Temperance and Prohibition

To raise the moral and intellectual nature, we must put down the animal. Sensuality is the abyss in which very many souls are plunged and lost. Among the most prosperous classes, what a vast amount of intellectual life is drowned in luxurious excesses. It is one great curse of wealth, that it is used to pamper the senses; and among the poorer classes, though luxury is wanting, yet a gross feeling often prevails, under which the spirit is whelmed. It is a sad sight to walk through our streets, and to see how many countenances bear marks of lethargy and a brutal coarseness, induced by unrestrained indulgence.

Whoever would cultivate the soul, must restrain the appetites. I am not an advocate for the doctrine that animal food was not meant for man; but that this is used among us to excess, that as a people we should gain much in cheerfulness, activity, and buoyancy of mind, by less gross and stimulating food, I am strongly inclined to believe.

Above all, let me urge on those who would bring out and elevate their higher nature to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. This bad habit is distinguished from all others by the ravages it makes on the reason, the intellect; and this effect is produced to

a mournful extent even when drunkenness is escaped.

Not a few men, called temperate, and who have thought themselves such, have learned, on abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, that for years their minds had been clouded, impaired by moderate drinking, without their suspecting the injury. Multitudes in this city are bereft of half their intellectual energy by a degree of self-indulgence which passes for innocent. Of all the foes of the working class, this is the deadliest.

Nothing has done more to keep down this class, to destroy their self-respect, to rob them of their just influence in the community, to render profitless the means of improvement within their reach, than the use of ardent spirits as a drink. They are called on to withstand this practice, as they regard their honor, and would take their just place in society. They are under solemn obligations to give their sanction to every effort for its suppression. They ought to regard as their worst enemies (though unintentionally such), as the enemies of their rights, dignity, and influence, the men who desire to flood city and country with distilled poison.

I lately visited a flourishing village, and on expressing to one of the respected inhabitants the pleasure I felt in witnessing so many signs of progress, he replied, that one of the causes of the prosperity I witnessed was the disuse of ardent spirits by the people. And this reformation, we may be assured, wrought something higher than outward prosperity. In almost every family so improved, we cannot doubt that the capacities of the parent for intellectual and moral improvement were enlarged, and the means of education made more effectual to the child.

I call on working men to take hold of the cause of temperance as peculiarly their cause. These remarks are the more needed in consequence of the efforts made far and wide to annul, at the present moment, a recent law for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits in such quantities as favor intemperance.

I know that there are intelligent and good men who believe that, in enacting this law, Government transcended its limits, left its true path, and established a precedent for legislative interference with all our pursuits and pleasures. No one here looks more jealously on Government than myself. But I maintain that this is a case which stands by itself, which can be confounded with no other, and on which Government, from its very nature and end, is peculiarly bound to act.

Let it never be forgotten that the great end of Government, its highest function, is not to make roads, grant charters, originate improvements, but to prevent or repress crimes against individual rights and social order. For this end it ordains a penal code, erects prisons, and inflicts fearful punishments. Now, if it be true that a vast proportion of the crimes which Government is instituted to prevent and repress have their origin in the use of ardent spirits; if our poor-houses, work-houses, gaols, and penitentiaries are tenanted, in a great degree, by those whose first and chief impulse to crime came from the distillery and dram shop; if murder and theft, the most fearful outrages on property and life, are more frequently the issues and consummation of intemperance, is not Government bound to restrain, by legislation, the vending of the stimulus to these terrible social wrongs.

Is Government never to act as a parent, never to remove the causes or occasions of wrong-doing? Has it but one instrument for repressing crime, namely, public, infamous punishment, an evil only inferior to crime? Is Government a usurper, does it wander beyond its sphere by imposing restraints on an article which does no imaginable good, which can plead no benefit conferred on body and mind, which unfits the citizen for the discharge of his duty to his country, and which, above all, stirs up men to the perpetration of most of the crimes from which it is the highest and most solemn office of Government to protect society?—Rev. Dr. Channing.

CRIMINAL COMPLICITY

Voters Who are Partners in Evil-Doing

The Sin and Shame of the License Method

The liquor traffic in all its phases is a criminal business. It is a crime against the individual, the home, the church, and the State; for it destroys the individual; it breaks up the home; it cripples the church; it weakens the State. Bishop Foster once said: "The traffic in intoxicating liquors is that gigantic atrocity of Christian civilzation that mothers nine-tenths of all the woes and sorrows which blight and curse our modern age." This strong statement is wholly within the bounds of truth. A business producing

Such Awful Results

cannot be carried on without criminal conduct on the part of its proprietors. A license law cannot relieve the saloon-keeper from the guilt which necessarily attaches to the traffic in which he is engaged. He is a criminal in the eyes of both human and divine law. Webster defines crime as "any violation of law, either divine or human; any aggravated offence against morality or the public welfare; any outrage or great wrong." Then, according to Webster, the great lexicographer, is not

The Saloon Keeper a Criminal

aginst law both human and divine? For, is not the liquor traffic an "aggravated offence against morality and the public welfare?" Is not the saloon an "outrage and a great wrong" against the home, especially against the wives, the mothers, and the children?

Yes, the liquor traffic is a crime and the saloon-keeper is a criminal against the laws of God and man. He

Violates Human Laws

giving them respect only so far as policy advises him to obey them. He not only violates prohibition laws, which absolutely forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but he also disregards the restrictive provisions of the license laws under the protection of which he carries forward his business. Does not the license law say that

He Shall Not Sell

on the Sabbath? That he shall not sell to minors? or to drunkards? That he shall not permit gambling in his saloon, or harbor prostitutes? But many saloon-keepers violate most if not all these restrictions impudently and constantly.

The saloon-keeper not only violates human laws, but he

Violates Divine Law

also, even when he carries on his business in strict accordance with human law. God's law as expressed in the Ten Commandments forbids idolatry, profanity, Sabbath desecration, dishonoring parents, murder, adultery, theft, false witness, and covetousness. But the liquor dealer enthrones Bacchus and Gambrinus as gods, worship at their altars, and leads many others to join him in bacchanalian revels; he profanes the name of God and also makes blasphemers of others; he violates the sanctity of the Sabbath, and turns the holy day into a carnival of

Vice and Crime

he dishonors parents by leading their sons and daughters into lives of infamy and shame; he makes murderers of and slowly murders his patrons; he sells liquor that inflames lust, arouses the passions, and thus often causes men and women to commit adultery; he robs men in that he takes their money and gives them no equivalent, but reduces them to a point where they must steal or starve; he will perjure himself and bribe others to commit the same crime if occasion requires, and he is prompted to carry forward his awful work by a

Spirit of Covetousness

which seeks gain without regard to the damage he inflicts on society. Certainly the man who thus flagrantly violates the laws of God and man is a criminal and deserves to be punished, having sacrificed all claim to the respect of good people, and to the enjoyment of special privileges under forms of law. But another question must now be asked :

Who Else is Responsible?

Is the saloon-keeper alone responsible for the criminality of the business he conducts ? Is not society criminally allied with him ? Is not the community which not only stands by and tacitly consents to the continuance of the liquor traffic, but also votes to legalize it and shares in its revenue, criminally ' responsible and equally guilty with the saloon-keeper for the evils which result from the saloon ? Is not ,therefore,

The License Voter

equally responsible for all this misery and woe caused by the saloons ?

In the case of the Homestead rioters, Judge McKee, of Pittsburg, in rendering his decision, said : " The law makes every man who stands idly by without any effort to suppress the riot and disorder, guilty of rioting. Such a man is responsible for the consequences of the rioting and disorder, whether the rioting results in the loss of property or the loss of life. No matter what the result, such a man is

Equally Guilty

for such degree of crime as the facts and the results warrant." If the liquor traffic as now carried forward is a crime, then, according to the reasoning of Judge McKee, all who stand idly by without any effort to suppress liquor selling, are equally responsible for all the evil results that flow from the selling of liquor. But the case is still worse than that, for society does not simply stand idly by witnessing the horrors of the rum traffic but by law, and by its ballots,

Licenses This Traffic

and shares in its proceeds.

The community is made up of individuals, but what the community does as a whole the individual member of the community does personally, if he approves and helps to bring about the thing done. Hence the man who votes to license and legalize the saloons is equally guilty with the rum seller for all the evils which the saloons inflict upon the community. There is no escaping that conclusion, for behind the liquor seller is the liquor license, and behind the liquor license is the liquor voter, who by his ballot says license the saloons, for without

The Consent of the Voter

there could be no saloons.

Therefore, if the man who sells liquor is wicked, is not the man who votes to license the saloons and thus gives the saloon-keeper power to sell liquor, equally guilty with the man who sells the liquor ?

The criminality of the union between the saloon and the license voter is emphasized by the fact that he desires to share, and does share, as a citizen, in the profits of this criminal business. The license fee goes into the public treasury and represents the financial interest of the citizen in the saloon. It thus makes the citizen

A Silent Partner

in the saloon business. It is a well known fact that saloons are often started and run by men who have neither character nor capital. But the capital is furnished by some silent partner who receives part of the profits; otherwise such men could not start a saloon at all. But the silent partner who furnishes the capital with which to start the saloon, even if he never enters the saloon, we all say is

Just as Guilty

before God for the evil results of that saloon as his open partner who stands behind the bar and runs the business. The silent partner enters the business to make money, to pay his taxes, to increase his bank account, etc. Now, is not the man who votes to license the saloons, simply because the license fee will reduce his taxes, and thus put money in his pocket, a silent partner in the rum business, the same as the man who furnishes the money with which to start the saloon ? The

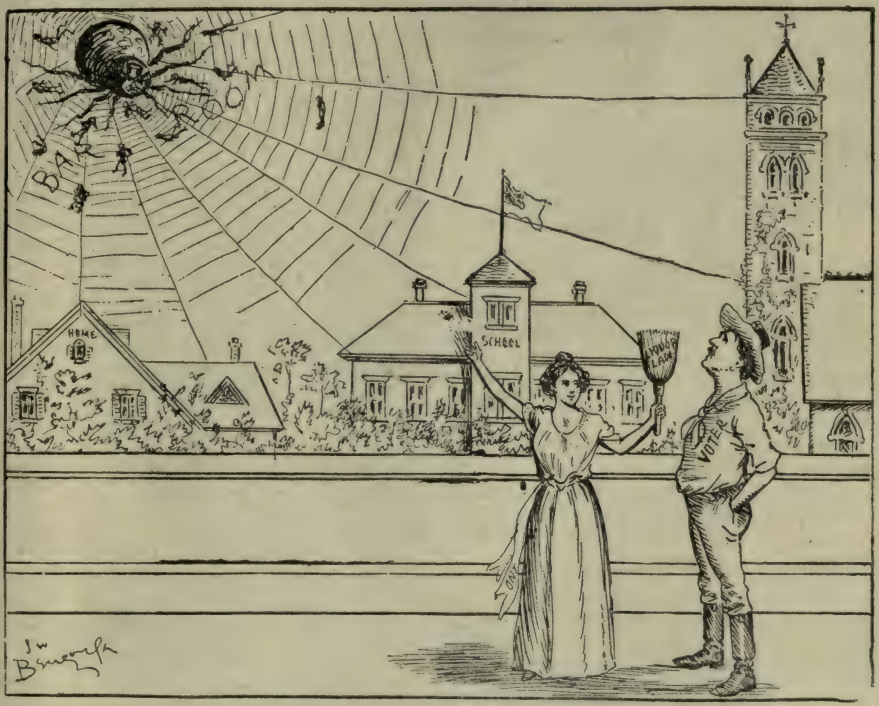
saloon could not start without the capital of the silent partner, neither can the saloon start without

The Silent Vote

of the citizen—the other silent partner. Are not both equally guilty—the man who starts the saloon with his capital, and the man who starts the saloon with his vote? Do not both enter the business and become silent partners for the same purpose—to make money? The man who votes for license because it will reduce his taxes goes to the ballot box and says: "I vote to license the saloons because I want part of the saloon profits with which to pay my taxes." Does he not thereby become a silent partner, and is he not responsible for the sad results which come from the saloons which his vote made possible to start? Then take

This Conclusion

If the money that goes into the saloon-keeper's till is bad money, the license fee which goes into the public treasury is bad money. If the saloon-keeper is a bad man because he makes money by pursuing a bad business, what shall we call the man who votes to share in the profits of that bad business? From every possible point of view, the liquor traffic is a crime; and license is a sin, for it makes every citizen who votes for the saloon a silent partner and particeps criminis in the liquor business—Rev. O. R. Miller.



HOUSECLEANING IN ONTARIO

Miss Ontario—"Now, John, you give me a long enough handle for this broom on December 4th, and I'll sweep that horrible spider away for ever."

(If 212,723 votes are polled in favour of the new law abolishing bar-rooms on December 4th, said law will go into operation).

MEDICAL OPINION

The Royal Commission upon the Liquor Traffic sent out a series of questions to medical men in Canada, making inquiry regarding certain phases of the liquor question. Answers were received from 1,457. These answers were classified by the Commission and the results published in a table in the report. The questions were not probably exactly such as a prohibitionist would have framed. So far as they go, however, they elicit a good deal of interesting information. Subjoined we give the question in full, following each one by the classification made by the Commission of the replies received.

Question I.—Is it your practice to prescribe alcohol in any of its forms—spirituous or fermented ?

(a) For persons in health.
(b) For sick persons.

Answers.

Affirmative	(a)	86
"	(b)	1,311
Negative	(a)	1,319
"	(b)	73
Replies indefinite	(a)	13
" "	(b)	68
No reply	(a)	39
"	(b)	5

Question 2.—In your opinion, has the practice of prescribing alcohol increased or decreased of late years ?

Answers.

Increased	227
Decreased	923
No change	143
Indefinite replies	126
No reply	18

Question 3.—In your opinion, could any substitute for alcohol be used which would be equally effective ?

Answers.

Affirmative	292
Negative	1,095
Replies indefinite	57
No reply	13

Question 4.—Can you state approximately what percentage of the cases you attend may be attributed to the use of spirituous or fermented liquors?

Answers.

Under ten per cent.	623
Ten to twenty per cent.	89
Twenty to fifty per cent.	38
Over fifty per cent.	10
Replies indefinite	489
No reply	208

Question 5.—In your opinion, and making allowance for the intemperate classes, would the general health of the population be improved by total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages ?

Answers.

Affirmative	1,068
Negative	287
Replies indefinite	84
No reply	18

Question 6.—In your opinion, is the use of intoxicating beverages, in moderation, injurious to health and to an active condition to the mind and body ?

Answers.

Affirmative	901
Negative	439
Indefinite replies	95
No reply	22

Question 7.—In your opinion, and judging from your experience, what percentage of death is attributable to the use of intoxicating beverages ?

(a) Directly.
(b) Indirectly.

Answers.

Under ten per cent.	(a)	431
" "	(b)	373
Ten to twenty per cent.	(a)	55
" "	(b)	84

Twenty to fifty per cent.	(a)	19
" "	(b)	59
Over fifty per cent.	(a)	6
" "	(b)	9
Replies indefinite	(a)	632
" "	(b)	625
No reply	(a)	314
"	(b)	307

Question 8.—In your opinion, does the use of intoxicating beverages increase the number of insane persons ?

Answers.

Affirmative	1,052
Negative	228
Replies indefinite	124
No reply	53

LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is sometimes argued that a prohibitory law would be more difficult of enforcement than is a license law. Facts do not bear out this theory. The liquor-favoring party in their efforts to discredit prohibition, call attention to any violations of prohibitory law, while practically nobody pays any attention to persistent and widespread disregard of the provisions of license laws.

This is strikingly manifest in the fact that where the number of places licensed to sell liquor is greatest, there the sale by unlicensed places is generally greatest as well. The fewer the legalized places, the fewer will be the places that strive to evade the law. It is not needful now to set out the reasons for this condition. They are well known. We simply call attention to the fact.

Take, for example, the city of Toronto. Thirty years ago it had a population of about 60,000, and had in operation 530 liquor licenses. To-day with a population of more than 225,000, it has only 205 liquor licenses, yet the unlicensed places that sell liquor are fewer to-day than they were thirty years ago.

It is nearly thirty years since a prominent brewer in arguing against restrictive legislation, openly stated that in Toronto a thousand places sold liquor without license. In giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic a few years ago, Mr. Thomas Dexter, License Inspector for Toronto, emphatically stated that there were not then one hundred unlicensed liquor selling establishments in this city. More recently the law against illicit liquor selling has been still more vigorously enforced. Few people would venture to say that there are more than one hundred unlicensed dives in Toronto at present.

These figures might be put in an instructive table showing the population of Toronto for every licensed and unlicensed liquor selling place in, say, the years 1872 and 1902 as follows :

In 1872.

1 licensed place for every 113.
1 unlicensed place for every 60.

In 1902.

1 licensed place for every 1,097.
1 unlicensed place for every 2,250.

To put this fact in another way we might take the number of licensed and unlicensed places for each 10,000 of the population in 1872 and 1902, and we find it to be—

In 1872.

88 licensed places.
166 unlicensed places.

In 1902.

9 licensed places.
4½ unlicensed places.

That is to say, speaking proportionately to the population, the licensed places are reduced to one-tenth of what they were before, and the unlicensed places are reduced to one-thirtysixth of what they were before.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN

By Rev. Joseph Cook, D.D.

Most poisons and medicines act in the human system according to a law of local affinity, by which their chief forces is expended on particular organs, and sometimes on particular spots of particular organs.

Now, as all chemists admit, the local affinity of alcohol is for the brain. Dr. Lewis describes a case in which the alcohol could not be detected in the fluid of the brain cavities, nor, indeed, in any part of the body, but was obtained by distillation from the substance of the brain itself.

Dr. Percy distilled alcohol in large quantities from the substance of the brains of animals killed by it, when only small quantities could be found in the blood or other parts of the systems of the same animals.

Dr. Kirk mentions a case in which the brain liquid of a man who died in intoxication smelt very strongly of whiskey, and when some of it was taken in a spoon, and a candle put beneath it, the flame burned with a lambent blue flame.

Dr. Bucknell quotes Forbes Winslow as having testified before a Committee of Parliament that the liquid dipped from the brain of an habitual inebriate can thus be burned.

But brain is the organ of the mind. Whatever is a disorganizer of the brain is a disorganizer of mind, and whatever is a disorganizer of mind is a disorganizer of society. It is from this point of view that the right of Government to prevent the manufacture of madmen and paupers can be best seen.

The latest investigators of the influence of alcohol on the brain are Schulinus, Anstie, Dupre, Labottin, and Binz. The latter in a series of remarkable articles published in The Practitioner, in 1876, maintains that a portion of every dose of alcohol is burned in the system, and yet he considers the use of alcohol in health as entirely superfluous. The experimenters agree with the majority of physicians that, in the army and navy, and for use among healthy persons, alcohol, even as a ration strictly limited to a moderate quantity, is physiologically useless and generally harmful.

Upon different portions of the brain the action of alcohol can be distinctly traced by medical science and even by common observation. The brain, it will be remembered, is divided into three parts. The upper, which comprises the larger part, and which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual and moral faculties, is called the cerebrum. Below that, in the back part of the organ, is another mass, called the cerebellum, parts of which are believed to control the contractions of the muscles in portions of the body. Still lower is the medulla oblongata, which presides over the nerves of respiration.

Now, the action of alcohol can be distinctly marked upon the different parts of the brain. The moral and intellectual faculties are first jarred out of order in the progress of intoxication. The tippler laughs and sings, is talkative and jocose, coarse or eloquent to almost any degree according to his temperament.

The cerebrum is first affected. His judgment becomes weak; he is incapable of making a good bargain, or of defending his own rights intelligently, but he does not yet stagger; he is as yet only a moderate drinker. The effect of moderate drinking, however, is to weaken the judgment and to destroy the best powers of the will and intellect.

But he takes another glass, and the cerebellum which governs several of the motions of the body is affected, and now he begins to stagger. He loses all control of his muscles, and plunges headlong against post and pavement.

One more glass and the medulla oblongata is poisoned. This organ controls the nerves which order the movements of the lungs, and now oc-

curs that hard breathing and snoring which is seen in dead drunkenness. This stoppage is caused by impure blood so poisoning the medulla oblongata that it can no longer perform its duties.

The cerebrum and cerebellum now seem to have their action entirely suspended, and sometimes the respiratory movements stop forever, and the man dies by asphyxia in the same manner as by drowning, strangling, or narcotic poisoning by any other substance.

Who shall say where end the consequences of alcoholic injury of the blood and of the substance of the brain? Here within the cranium, in this narrow chamber, so small that a man's hand may span it, and upon this sheet of cerebral matter, which, if dilated out, would not cover a surface of over six hundred square inches, is the point of unison between spirit and matter.

Inversions of right judgment and every distortion of moral sense legitimately follow from the intoxicating cup. It is here that we should speak decidedly of the evil effects of moderate drinking. Men may theorize as they please, but practically there is in average experience no such thing as a moderate dose of alcohol.

People drink it to produce an effect. They take enough to "fire up," as they say, and unless that effect is produced they are not satisfied. They will have enough to raise their spirits, or dissipate gloom. And this is enough to impair judgment, and in the course of years perhaps to ruin fortune, body, and soul. The compass is out of line in life's dangerous sea, and a few storms may bring the ship upon breakers.

It is to be remembered that, by the law of local affinity, the dose of alcohol is not diffused throughout the system, but is concentrated in its chief effects upon a single organ.

When a man drinks moderately, though the effects might be minute if dispersed through the whole body, yet they may be powerful when most of them are gathered upon the brain.

They may be dangerous when turned upon the intellect, and even fatal when concentrated upon the primal guiding powers of mind—reason, and moral sense.

It is not to the whole body that a moderate glass goes; it is chiefly to its most important part—the brain; and not to the whole brain, but to its most important part—the seat of the higher mental and moral powers; and not to these powers at large, but to their helmsman and captain—Reason and Conscience.

"Ship ahoy! All aboard! Let your one shot come," shouts the sailor to the pirate craft. Now, one shot will not shiver a brig's timbers much, but suppose that this one ball were to strike the captain through the heart, and the helmsman through the skull, and that there are none to fill their posts, it would be a terrible shot indeed.

Moderate drinking is a charmed ball from a pirate craft. It does not lodge in the beams' ends. It cuts no masts. It shivers no plank between wind and water. It strikes no sailor or under-officer, but with magic course it seeks the heart of the captain and the arms of the helmsman, and it always hits. Their leaders dead, and none to take their place, the crew are powerless against the enemy.

Thunders another broadside from pirate alcohol, and what is the effect? Every ball is charmed; not one of the crew is killed, but every one becomes mad and raises mutiny. Commanders dead, they are free. Thunders another broadside from the pirate, and the charmed balls complete their work. The mutinous crew rage with insanity. Captain Conscience and Steersman Reason are picked up, and, lest their corpses should offend the crazy sailors, pitched overboard. Then ranges Jack Lust from one end of the ship to the other.

That brave tar, Midshipman Courage, who, in his right mind, was the bravest defender of the ship, now wheels the cannon against his own friends, and rakes the deck with red-hot grape until every mast totters with shot-holes. The careful stewards, seamen Friendship and Parental Love, whose exertions have always heretofore provided the crew seasonably with food and drink, now refuse to cook, furnish no meals, unhead the water-casks, waste the provisions, and break the ship's crockery.

The vessel has wheeled into the trough of the sea; a black shadow approaches swiftly over the waters, and the compass and helm are deserted. That speculating mate, Love of Money, who, if sober, would see the danger, and order every rag down from jib to mainsail, and make the ship scud under bare poles before the black squall, now, on the contrary, orders up every sail and spreads every thread of canvas.

The rising storm whistles in the rigging, but he does not hear it. That black shadow on the water is swiftly nearing. He does not see it. In the trough of the sea the ship rocks like a cockle shell. He does not feel it. Yonder, before the dense rush of the coming blow of air rises a huge wave, foaming, and gnawing, and groaning on high. He does not heed it.

With a shock like the opening of an earthquake it strikes the broadside; with a roar it washes over the deck; three snaps like cannon, and the heavily-rigged masts are gone; a lurch and sucking in of waves, and the hold is full of water, and the sinking ship just survives the first heavy sea.

Then comes out Mirthfulness, and sits astride the broken bowsprit, and ogles a dancing tune. The crew dance! It were possible, even yet, to so man the pumps and right the helm as to ride over the swells and drive into port, but all action for the right government of the ship is ended. Trumpeter Language mounts the shattered beams of the forecastle, and makes an oration; it is not necessary to work, he tells the crew, but to hear him sputter yarns.

It is fearful now to look upon the raging of the black sea. Every moment the storm increases in fury. As a giant would toss about a straw, so the waves handle the wrecked timbers. Night gathers her black mists into the rifted clouds, and the strong moaning sound of the storm is heard on the dark ocean. By that glare of lightning I saw a sail and a life-boat! Men from another ship are risking their lives to save the insane crew whose masts are gone. They come nearer, but the boat bounds and quivers, and is nearly swamped upon the top of a wave.

Jack Courage and Independence see the boat coming. "Ship ahoy," shout the deliverers. "Life-boat from the ship Temperance! Quit your wreck and be saved." No reply. Independence grinds his teth and growls to Jack Courage that the offer of help is an insult. "I will tell you how to answer," says Jack, stern and bloody. There is one cannon left with a dry charge. They wheel that upon the approaching boat, and Independence holds the linstock over the fuse-hole. "Life-boat for sailors on the wreck," shouts Philanthropy from the approaching boat. "What answer, ship Immortal?"

Then shoots from the ringing gun a tongue of flame, and ten pounds of iron are on their way. The Temperance boat rocks lower from the wave-top, and the deadly reply just grazes the heads of the astounded philanthropists and buries itself heavily in their own ship beyond. It was an accident, they think, and keep on, board the ship, and stand upon its deck.

Then flash from their scabbards a dozen swords; then click the locks of a dozen muskets; then double the palms of a dozen fists; then shake the clubs of a dozen maniac arms, and the unsuspecting deliverers are murdered on the deck they came to save. As the lightning glare I see them thrown into the sea, while thunders are the dirge of the dead and the damnation of the murderers.

The drunken ship is fast filling with water. Not a man at the pumps, not an arm at the helm. Having destroyed their friends, the crew fall upon each other. Close under their bow rave the breakers of a rocky shore, but they hear it not. At intervals they seem to realize their condition, and their power yet to save themselves, but they make no effort. Gloom, and storm, and foam shut them up against hell with many thunders.

In this terrible extremity Independence is heard to refuse help, and boasts of his strength. Friendship and Parental Love rail at thoughts of affection. Language trumpets his easy yarns and grows garrulous as the timbers crack one after another. Rage and Revenge are now the true names of Firmness and Courage. Silly-

Mirth yet giggles a dance, and I saw him astride the last timber as the ship went down, tossing foam at the lightning. Then came a sigh of the storm, a groaning of waves, a booming of blackness, and a red, crooked thunderbolt shot wrathfully blue into the suck of the sea where the ship went down.

And I asked the names of those rocks, and was told: "God's Stern and Immutable Laws."

And I asked the name of that ship, and they said: "Immortal Soul."

And I asked why its crew brought it there, and they said: "Their captain, Conscience, and helmsman, Reason, were dead."

And I asked how they died, and they said: "By one single shot from the pirate Alcohol; by one charmed ball of Moderate Drinking!"

On this topic, over which we sleep, we shall some day cease to dream.

THE HARVEST OF DEATH

—*Ram's Horn.*

MILITARY MEN ON DRINKING.

The most successful and renowned generals of the present day are outspoken in their approval of temperance habits as essential to the well-developed bodies, good health and power to endure hardship, which the effective soldiers' duties demand.

The recent South African war has been full of instruction on this point. At Bloemfontein lately in a famous speech, **Lord Roberts** said that:—

"He was proud to be the leader of 'the best behaved army in the world.' They had fought splendidly, marched uncomplainingly, and endured all the hardships of the campaign. The whole army have been members of the Army Temperance Association. Modder River was all they had to drink and sometimes little of that."

This famous soldier's advocacy of total abstinence is well-known and his testimony to the superior abilities of the total abstainers in his army was very clear. In a public letter to Hon. Conrad Dillon he stated his belief :—

"That nothing but good can result from so many soldiers from all parts of the Empire being brought together in an arduous campaign when they see how splendidly our Temperance men have borne up against the many difficulties and dangers which they had to face."

Lord Kitchener has taken almost as strong a position. He carried on his famous Soudan campaign of 1898 on a strictly total abstinence plan. Concerning that great feat Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the noted war correspondent, wrote :—

" 'I may admit,' wrote Mr. Burleigh, 'that, so far, the men have had neither beer nor rum rations issued to them, nor did the few articles offered for sale at stiff prices in their canteens include liquor of any kind. The Sirdar, as well as Major-General Gatacre, set his face like flint against the issuance of beer to the British troops. It has been shown again and again that a beer ration in the Soudan had a ruinous effect upon the men's health and *morale*. Greeks and others who had smuggled wine and spirituous compounds into camp had the liquor seized and poured out upon the insatiable desert sand."

LORD ROBERTS and Lord Kitchener were following the example of illustrious predecessors. Among the men whose names stand as having accomplished great things in history we have noted total abstainers like Hannibal, Mohammad, Saladin, Charles XII of Sweden, and more modern heroes like Gen. Lord

MILITARY MEN ON DRINKING.

Napier and Sir Henry Havelock, whose opinions may be briefly stated as follows :—

"My own experience as well as that of a few others in Bengal Contingent certainly goes to establish the fact that water drinking is the best regimen for a soldier."—Sir Henry Havelock.

"On reviewing the records of soldiers' offences all practically have their origin in drunkenness. Of 18,000 men under my command in India the total abstainers had no crimes. The temperance men had practically none. The whole body of crimes was among the non-abstainers."—Field-Marshall Lord Napier.

Some startling facts in army statistics bear out all that has been said. An official return from India some years ago showed that in the Bengal Presidency where rations of rum were issued to the soldiers, the ratio of deaths in a long period was 73 per thousand, while in the Madras Presidency, where only rations of porter were allowed, the death rate sank to 38 per thousand, and among the members of the Total Abstainers Society of the army the death rate stood only at the nominal figure of 11 per thousand.

Writing of the famous Red River Expedition conducted by Lord Wolseley, Captain Huyshe said : "Never have soldiers of any nation been called upon to perform more unceasingly hard work yet intoxicating liquors formed no part of the daily rations. Lord Wolseley, who led the expedition, said :—

"The old superstition that grog is a good thing for men before, during, or after a march has been proved by the scientific men of all nations to be a fallacy, and is only maintained by men who mistake the cravings arising from habit for the promptings of nature."

We add only one more testimony, although hundreds might be cited. It is that of Sir Geo. White, who in an address on the 23rd of August of the present year, at Aberdeen, Scotland, said:—

'My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it is no part of my duty here to-day to give you a lecture on temperance, but I will say this, and say it with the strength of fifty years' service with the colors, that in order to raise our soldiers' respect for the noble profession which they have adopted, in order that they may gain the highest status to which they are clearly entitled from the nation of which they are volunteer champions, the first and greatest requisite for their being in a position to fulfil the contract they have entered into with the nation with courage, nerve, endurance, and to use those arms of precision which modern warfare has rendered a necessity, the first and greatest essential is temperance."

Issued by the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

BOTTLE

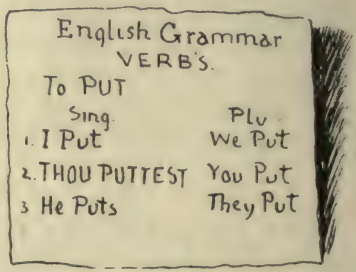
Illustrated by J. W. Bengough.

This slightly modified report of Mr. Woolley's famous speech has already been published and widely circulated, but it is so forcible that it has been thought wise to give it the further circulation that this reproduction of it ensures.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also."—Hab. 11, 15.

This text is a double star in a constellation of curses. It is a royal text for Christian citizenship touching "the drink." The first clause reads, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;"—to that we all say Amen! But wait—read on; "That puttest thy bottle to him." What about "thy bottle?" That is what it says—not a bottle, nor his bottle, but "thy" bottle. You say, "Certainly, any bottle, no matter whose—the woe is in the putting." But wait, I think you will see it makes a frightful difference. Whose bottle?

Notice the verb "puttest." Verbs must agree with their substantives in person and number. If the woe were only to "him" the other man, the dramseller,—the verb would be "putteth." On the other hand, if the woe were only for the owner—the "they" of the text, "him" would not have been put for the subject of the sentence—yet it is; but "puttest" agrees with "thou." The curse is joint and several, to cover him who puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips, and his



silent partner, who has a right by property or authority in the bottle. Have you a bottle? Is there a bottle on your sideboard? No! you thunder, your house is not a drinking place. Answer! but wait—

Here is a saloon, gilded, glazed, embossed, polished and fairly phosphorescent, in your eyes and mine, with hell-light. Whose is it? Let us enter and inquire? You hesitate? Come in. "Let the drink alone and it will not hurt you," they say. It did not work so with my mother.

She let it alone, but it whipped the last years of her life into one great wave of pain. My wife was an exception, too. She never touched it, but in the very flush and pride of her young womanhood, it crushed her to the very dust with everlasting heartaches.

Whose is this saloon? We ask a bartender. He looks us over shrewdly —fine judges of human nature, these men—knows at a glance that we mean mischief, and his eyes wander without a word to the framed certificate on the wall. It is a diploma from the Government showing John Smith to have been graduated from the College of Restricton, and expressly authorizing him, for that reason, to put the bottle to his neighbor's lips.

So it seems John Smith conducts the place. He actually, or by his agents, "puts the bottle." But why is this license so carefully provided? Why, do you not see? It is the theory of our wise Government, that the only right to put the bottle to a citzen's lips inheres in the sovereignty, and the Province has delegated its alcoholic sovereignty derived from the people to John Smith, for without such leave of the people to do this thing, John Smith would be plain John Smith, and of no more consequence than a clergyman or a merchant of honest wares. He is knighted

as it were,—Sir John Smith, dramseller to their sovereign majesties, the people. Are you in that? I want you to remember that a saloon is as national and as lawful as a public school. I seem to see upon the face or the rags of every drunken man a legend like you often see on packages of whisky or tobacco. "Take notice, the manufacturer of this artcle has complied with all the requirements of the law, according to the statute in such cases made and provided."

Now, in this gross sum that men call sovereignty, what are you? A digit or a dot? You'll say—a digit, by the

grace of God, and a Christian man. Amen! but wait—

"Suppose you are remotely in this thing. What of it? Listen. If by your consent, express or tacit, your taxes are diminished by the shame-gold of license laws. I say that, in the sight of God, there's blood on every dollar you own.

I am talking to men who acknowledge the binding authority of the Bible, and especially such as feel constrained to do temperance work. If you have a bottle anywhere, don't try to help intemperate men; the hand that holds the bottle cannot lift helpfully on fallen men; the heart that consents to a bottle cannot feel helpfully for fallen men.

Men say to me: "What we need is a great revival of religion," but I tell you there will never be a great revival in this country, till Christian men repent in sackcloth and ashes, for their part in the liquor traffic under license laws.

Break the public bottle? You can't? You've never, never tried. You have tried to keep it corked on Sundays and election days. You have tried to keep it from drunkards, and boys, and Indians—but the drunkard was drunk yesterday, is drunk to-day, and will be drunk to-morrow, and for every drunkard that drops down, a boy starts in to fill the gap. How do you break the people's bottle? You vote to break it. The ballot is

the freeman's little blast set in the rock of error, honeycombing it by slow and often imperceptible degrees. But if it seems hopeless? What is your duty? Simply to wash your hands of the saloon.

Four words answer all arguments. "We must be politic," says one. Not with my bottle! "They will have it." Not from my bottle. "It will be sold on the sly." Not from my bottle. I am not bound to abolish the saloon, but only my interest in it. I'll vote my fraction of the Referendum right, and I'll carry my share of it for prohibition. I am not bound to be successful, but I am bound to be true. A square man is never wrong side up. "My vote won't count." Listen: "Abraham believed God, and it was counted." The drink curse may go on piling up woe in this country, but

"NOT FROM MY BOTTLE."

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

"The love of money is the root of all evil." Of course the cause of wrong is not the riches but the passion for being rich. The golden calf was harmless in itself; it was its idolatrous adoration that "wrought folly in Israel."

Lust for gain is the root, crimes and evils of every kind are the branches; and the strongest and most terrible of these is the evil of intemperance.

The sin that weakened the hands of the Hebrew warriors, when Achan hid the golden wedge, is the sin that to-day paralyses the arm of many a soldier of truth, and that frustrates the efforts of those who are striving to make the world better than it is.

The whole structure of the strong drink traffic rests on the unholy foundation of avarice, and if that foundation can be removed, the edifice must come down.

The business of the dealer in drink has been aptly compared to that of the wrecker. On certain wild and rocky coasts bands of lawless men live, who maintain themselves by plundering vessels that may be wrecked in those dangerous localities. Not content with the spoils that the tempests may bring them, they use all sorts of devices to lure vessels upon the shoals and rocks.

Then when, perhaps, in the darkness of the midnight, amid the roar of the storm, the gallant ship strikes the remorseless reefs, and the cries of despair rise higher than the roar of the surging billows, instead of seeking to succor those whom they have led astray, these heartless creatures gather up whatever spoils the waves wash to their feet, even plundering the drifting corpses of their victims, heedless that hundreds are hurried to eternity, and valuable treasure lost in the ocean, provided they secure a trifling share of plunder. One of these scenes is vividly described in a subjoined poem, and an apt comparison made between this horrible occupation and the business of selling drink.

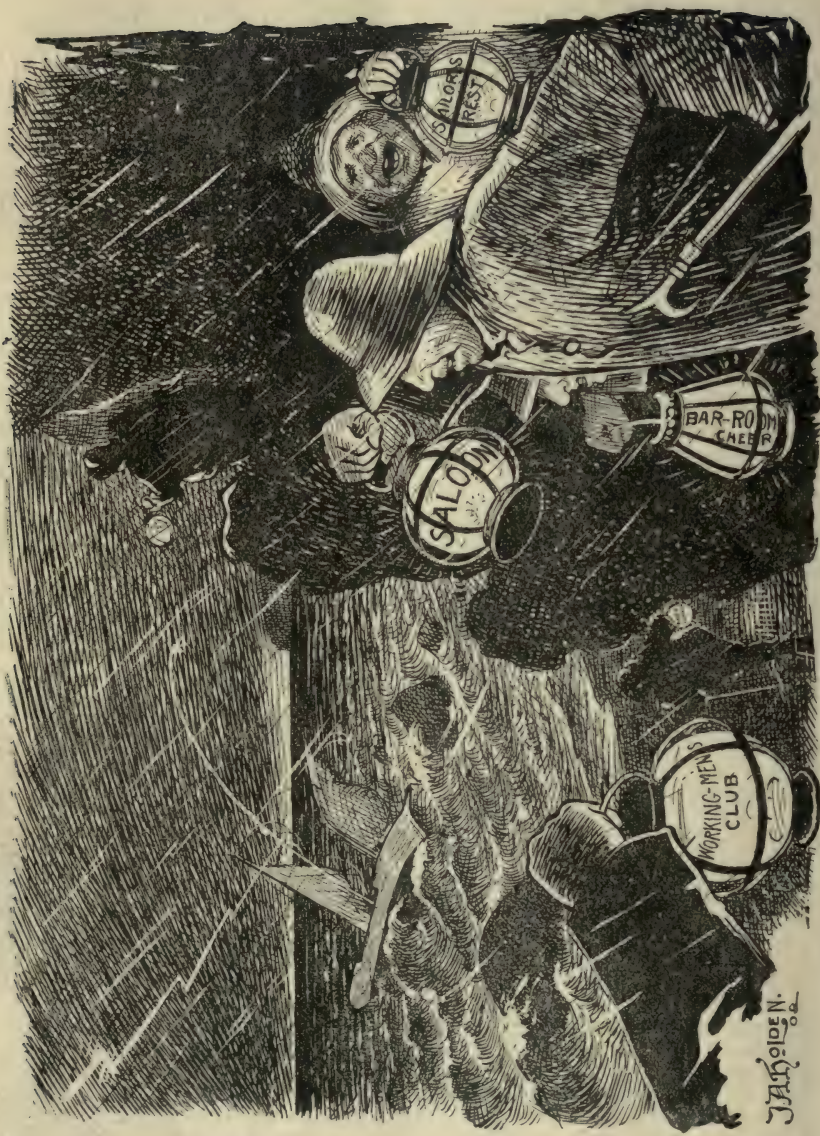
It is an awful thought that we have in Canada to-day about ten thousand "professional wreckers" licensed by law, living under the sanction and protection of what is called a Christian Government. Men whose wealth and prosperity are in proportion to the amount of wretchedness entailed on their unfortunate victims.

Ten thousand plague-spots of pollution, schools of sin, flash their gilded temptation in the face of every passer-by, and at street corners and in conspicuous places are hoisted treacherous signals to lure the unwary life-voyager to the reefs of moral and eternal ruin. Avarice steels men's hearts to participation in the nefarious business, and avarice is what leads the public to tolerate them in doing it.

This lust for gain is a sin of communities as well as individuals, and the license fee is the mighty cable by which Mammon binds this living nationality to the corrupting carcass of the horrible drink system.

As long as this is the case, there is a fearful responsibility upon every member of the community who does not exert all his influence to have things otherwise. The grass is green to-day on four thousand graves that drink dug in Canada last year. Still the pestilence rages!

Let us beware. We are a young and vigorous people. Our record is grand, and our future looks bright, but there are perils in our pathway. Nations as well as individuals have lives, characters, mutations. Are there no lessons for us in the solemn warnings: "Woe unto him that buildeth his house in blood." "An



THE WRECKERS

inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning, but the end thereof shall not be blessed."

The prohibitory movement seeks to abolish intemperance by striking at its root. We do not ask for a law to prevent men who will drink, but we ask for a law to prevent men who would make money by selling drink, and to prevent the enrichment of the public treasury by the suffering and wretchedness of the people.

When we shall have accomplished this, when we shall have completely severed the connection between liquor selling, and either national or individual money-getting, we shall have cut off the upas-tree of intemperance from the parent root of avarice, and it must and will die a natural death.

The Wreckers

Hark ! to the roar of the surges,
Hark ! to the wild winds howl;
See the black cloud that the hurricane urges,
Bend like a maniac's scowl !
Full on the sunken lee ledges
Laps the devoted bark;
And the loud waves, like a hundred sledges,
Smite to the doomed mark !

Shrilly the shriek of the seamen
Cleaves like a dart through the roar;
Harsh as the pitiless laugh of a demon
Rattles the pebbled shore.
Ho ! for the life-boat, brothers;
How may the hearts of the brave,
Hurling their lives to the rescue of others,
Conquer the stormy wave.

Shame for humanity's treason !
Shame for the form we wear !
Blush at the temple of pity and reason
Turned to a robber's lair !
Worse than the horrible breakers,
Worse than the shattering storm,
See the rough-handed, remorseless wreckers
Stripping the clay yet warm.

Plucking at girlhood's tresses,
Tangled with gems and gold;
Snatching love-tokens from manhood's caresses,
Clenched with a dying hold.
What of the shrieks of despairing ?
What of the last faint gasp ?
Robbers, who lived would but lessen your sharing
Gold—'twas a god in your grasp !

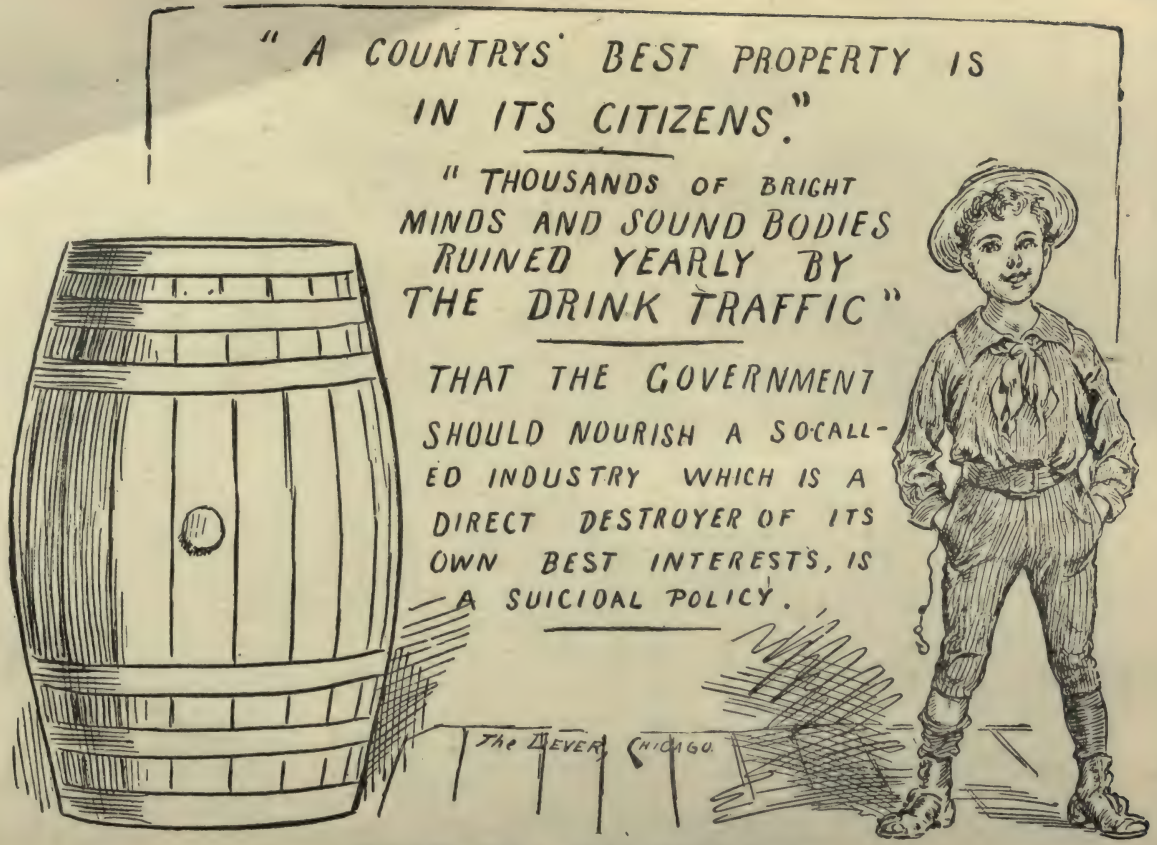
Boys in their sunny brown beauty,
Men in their rugged bronze,
Women whose wail might have taught wolves a duty,—
Dead on the merciless stones.
Tenderly slid o'er the plundered
Shrouds from the white-capped surge.
Loud on the traitors the mad ocean thundered—
Low o'er the lost sang a dirge.

Friends ! there are deadlier breakers,
Billows that burn as they roll !
Flanked by a legion of crueller wreckers—
Wreckers of body and soul;
Ttraitors to God and humanity;
Tempters that hold in their arms
Blood-dripping murder and hopeless insanity,
Folly, and famine by turns.

Crested with wine redly flashing,
Swollen with liquid fire,
How the strong ruin comes fearfully dashing,
High as the soul walks, and higher !
Virtue, and manhood, and beauty,
Hope and the sunny-haired bliss,
With the diviner white angel of duty,
Sink in the burning abyss.

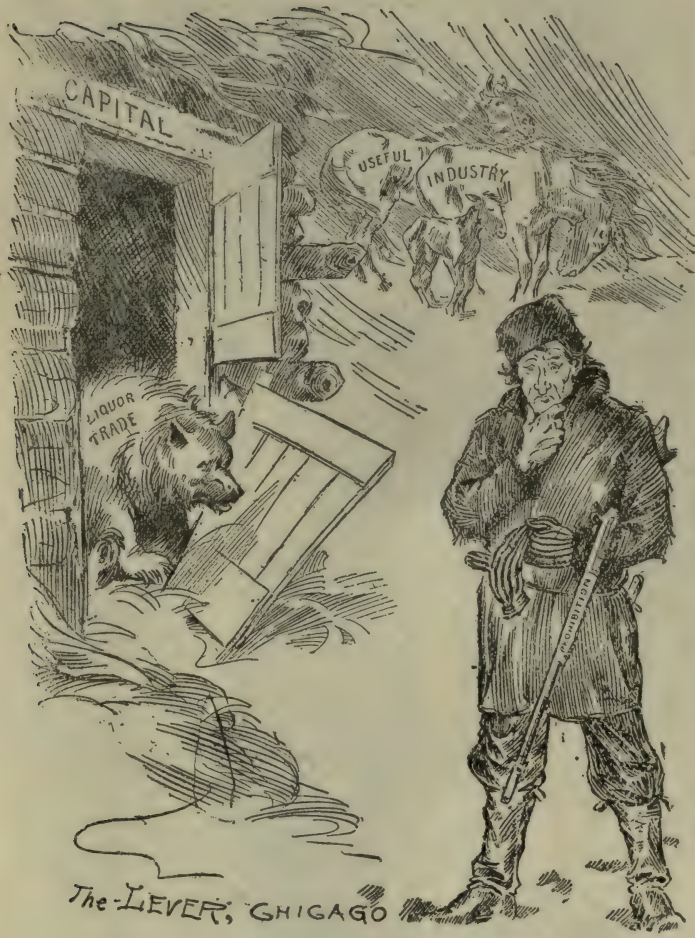
What though the soul of the drunkard
Be lost on the reefs of crime !
What though his children by beggary conquered,
Sink in pollution's slime !
Gold has come in to the wreckers,
Murder has taken his prize;
Gold, though a million hearts burst on the breakers,
Smothers the crime and the cries !

—C. C. Burleigh.


"A COUNTRYS' BEST PROPERTY IS IN ITS CITIZENS."
"THOUSANDS OF BRIGHT MINDS AND SOUND BODIES RUINED YEARLY BY THE DRINK TRAFFIC"
THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOURISH A SO-CALLED INDUSTRY WHICH IS A DIRECT DESTROYER OF ITS OWN BEST INTERESTS, IS A SUICIDAL POLICY.
The Clever, Chicago

WHICH WILL YOU VOTE FOR?

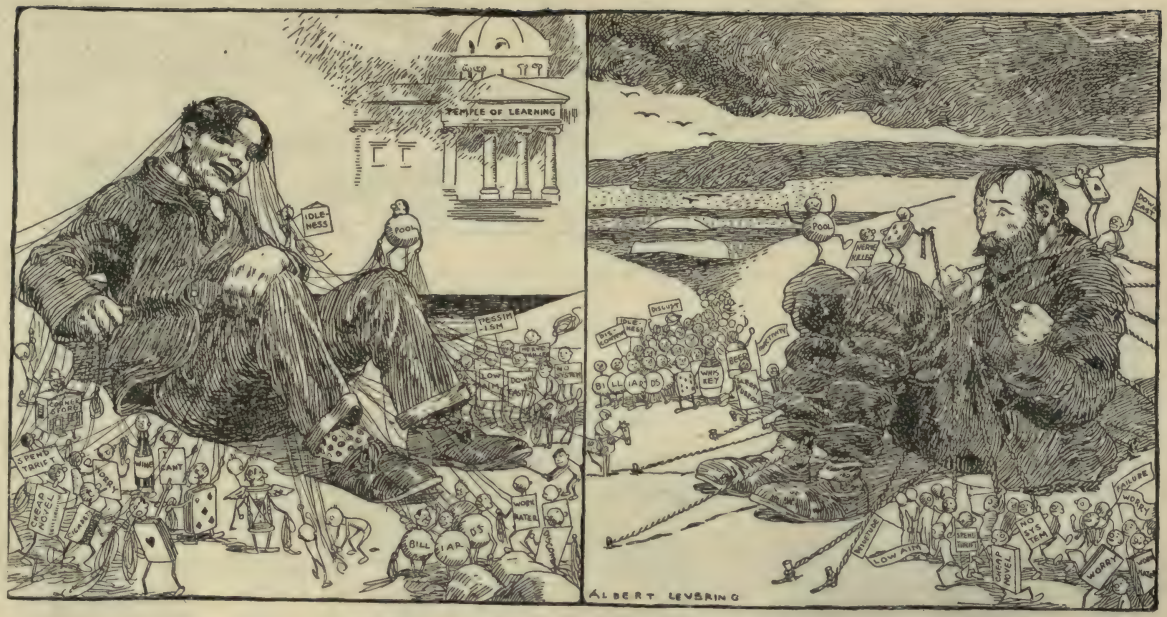
This is the direct issue before the electors of Ontario in the present Campaign. May God help them to decide aright.



QUEER QUESTIONS SOME PEOPLE ASK

WOULD-BE POLITICAL ECONOMIST—"If the liquor traffic is destroyed, what will we do with the capital now invested in it?"

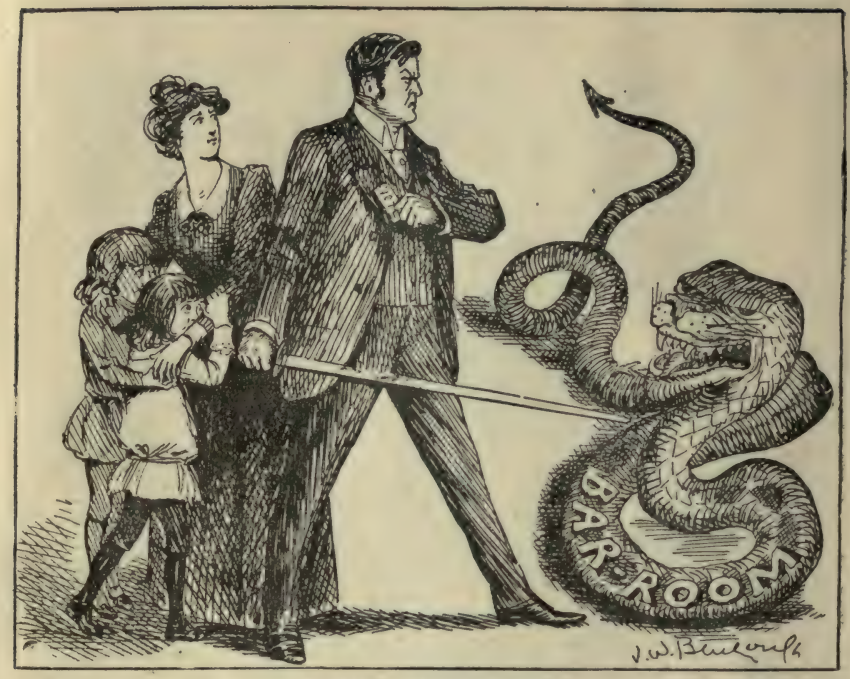
SETTLER—"If I kill the bear, what can I do with the stable?"



THE BINDING OF GULLIVER

The youth who fails to resist seemingly insignificent indulgences will find himself bound by heavy cords of evil habit that his sapped strength will not be able to break.

DESTROY THE DRINK DRAGON

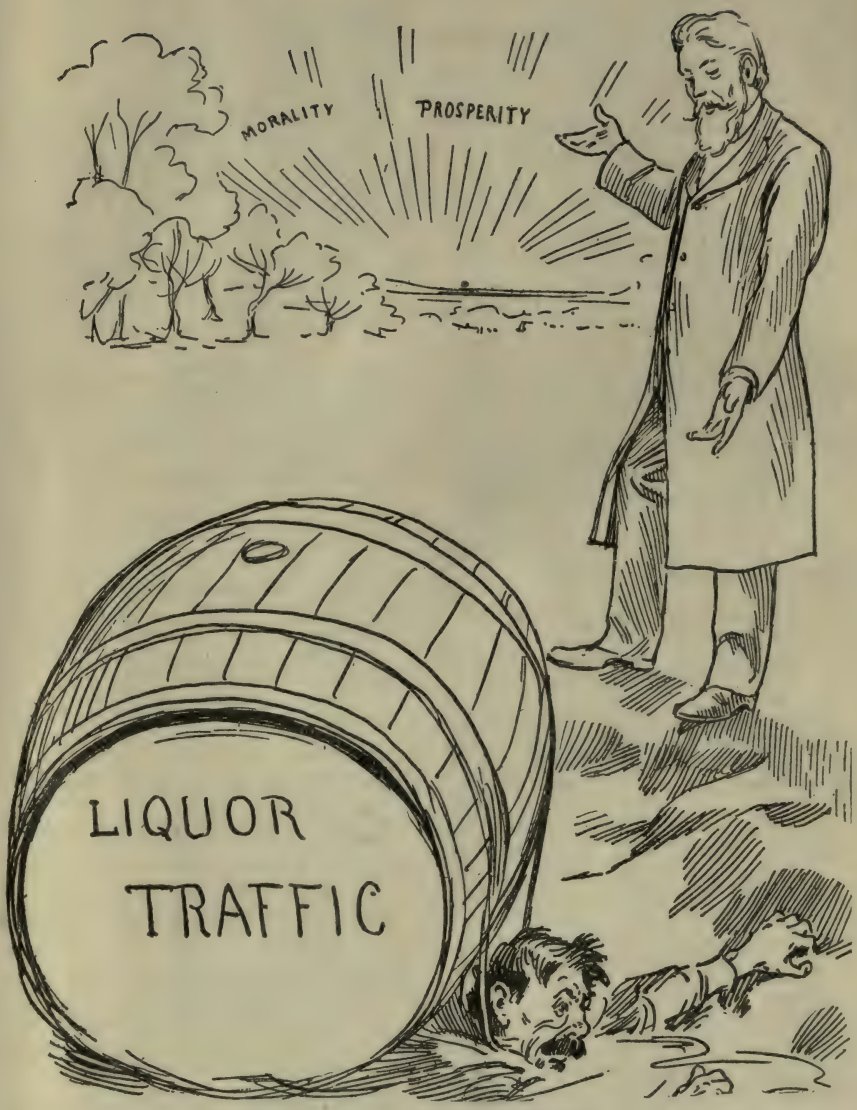


SAVE THE BOYS

"Every father in Ontario has an opportunity on December 4th of voting to bring into operation the law which abolishes the bar-room in the Province."—J. W. B.

Edmund Spenser tells us in his delightful allegory, the "Faerie Queene," of a huge, great dragon that infested the land, devouring its bravest and loveliest sons and daughters. At length the Red Cross Knight of holiness fought, vanquished and slew the monster, and the land had rest. This allegory finds its fulfilment in our Dominion to-day. The worm of the still infests its highways and byways. It drags its slimy trail over homes and hearts. It devours the bravest and the best assets of Canada, its stalwart men, its fair women, its innocent children; and, what is worse, it changes the husband and father into a demon, and often perverts the boys of our household into gibbering drunkards.

We have a chance to destroy this dragon by our vote on December 4th. Surely every father with a spark of human feeling in his heart will use that vote for the protection of the children whom God hath given him. What father or mother would not rather see their children dead in their coffins in the innocence of youth than behold them grow up to fill a drunkard's graves. We have the opportunity of a lifetime. Let us use it in God's name, or we may live to repent with bitter and unavailing regret our cowardice, our selfishness, our sin.—Onward.



A LOAD TO BE LIFTED

PREACHER—Come up, brother, out of degradation and sin into the sunlight of righteousness and peace!

VICTIM—Why don't you help to rid me of this crushing load, and give me a chance to follow your advice?

CAMPAIGN SONGS

God Bless Our Cause

Tune—"National Anthem."

God bless our sacred cause!
We plead for righteous laws,
Our homes to shield.
Our land has suffered long
From an accursed wrong,
Whose roots are deep and strong,
Nor do they yield.

Now let the people come,
And vote for God and home
And temperance laws!
We'll be no more deceived;
Our land must be retrieved,
And from this curse relieved!
God bless our cause!

Campaign Hymn

Tune.—"God be with you till we meet again."

God defend us while we work and win!—
Onwards, upwards, do thou take us!
Temperance conquerors do thou make us!
God defend us while we work and win!

While we work, while we work!
While we work with heart and soul,
Pressing on to the goal!
God defend us while we work and win!

God defend us while we work and win!
With new zeal for temperance fire us!
With new love for man inspire us!
God defend us while we work and win!

God defend us while we work and win!
From our aim may none dissuade us;
May our foes be brought to aid us;
God defend us while we work and win!

God defend us while we work and win!
Speed our cause! with strength infuse us!
In thy service, Father, use us!
God defend us while we work and win!
—Dr. Dawson Burns.

Battle Song

Tune—"Bells of Heaven."

Rally! comrades, rally! Raise your standard high!
Sin and error bravely we must fight;
On, till all the foes of truth are forced to fly;
Shout our glorious watchword—God and right!

Chorus:—
Onward! onward! like true soldiers all!
Bravely press to battle for the right;
See our banner waving! Hark the bugle-call!
Sin and wrong are foes that we must fight.

Forms of evil rampant must be overcome,
All that would oppose and crush the right;
Few we are and feeble, yet all can render some
Aid in spreading blessed truth and light.

God would have us heroes. Draw for Him the sword,
Boldly face the ranks of rallied wrong;
Fear not! faint not! Onward, trusting in the Lord!
He can make the weakest great and strong.

Gladly, friends, we greet you. Come with us and aid
In the glorious warfare for the right;
On the side of truth, against the wrong arrayed—
We are here to ask recruits to-night.

Onward, fellow-soldiers! Soon, the conflict done,
We shall gladly lay our armor down;
Soon, with songs triumphant, songs for victory won,
We shall change the helmet for the crown.

Our God is Marching on

Tune.—"The battle hymn of the Republic."

The light of truth is breaking, on the mountain-top it gleams;
Let it flash along our valleys, let it glitter on our streams,
Till all our land awakens in its flush of glden beams.
Our God is marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Our God is marching on.

With purpose strong and steady, in the great Jehovah's name,
We rise to snatch our kindred from the depths of woe and shame.
And the jubilee of freedom to the slaves of sin proclaim.
Our God is marching on.

Our strength is in Jehovah, and our cause is in his care;
With Almighty hands to help us, we have faith to do and dare,
While confiding in the promise that the Lord will answer prayer.
Our God is marching on.

Hold the Fort

Tune.—"Hold the fort."

Ho! my comrades, see our banner,
Waving in the sky!
Hear our rallying hosanna,
Echoing on high!

"Hold the fort for prohibition!"
Freedom signals still;
Answer back to her petition,
"By our votes we will!"

All our land the foe engages!
Let no freeman lag!
See! the battle fiercely rages!
Rally round the flag!

By the God who freedom gave us,
With immortal souls!
Crush the foe who dare enslave us—
Forward to the polls!

By the land our fathers bought us,
With their precious blood!
By the birthright they have bought us—
Stem the battle's flood!

Coming By and By

A better day is coming,
A morning sure to dawn,
When steadfast right with manly might
Will overthrow the wrong;
When sober men will listen
To Rachael's plaintive sigh,
And vote for home and native land,
With justice by and by.

The boast of liquor minions
No more will fill the air,
And old and young will leave their wine
And spurn it everywhere.
No more from want and sorrow
Will come the helples cry,
And strife will cease, and perfect peace
Will flourish by and by.

O for the temperance dawning!
We'll work and vote, and pray,
Till Prohibition's golden light
Shall drive the gloom away;
And when the peaceful glory
Shall flood the earth and sky
No cursed saloon shall flourish then;
—Issue.

We are Going to the Polls, Boys

Tune.—"Battle-cry of freedom."

We are going to the polls, boys, we're going to the fight,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we will cast a vote in the name of God and Right,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

Temperance for ever! Hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Let virtue triumph, and shout her huzzah!
As we vote for prohibition in the name of God and Right,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

With a vote of prohibition, we'll strike a mighty blow,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we'll crush the monster evil—the liquor traffic low,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

We will rally to the polls, boys, we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
We will rally from the hillside, we'll rally from the plain,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
—Lever.

Ring for Prohibition

Ring the bells for prohibition !
Bells of Church and bells of State !
Give each clarion tongue a mission !
Let their tones reverberate
Till Emmanuel's morning, hasted,
Knells the doom of rum, abhorred,
And the millions, worse than wasted,
Swell the treasury of the Lord.

Ring the bells for prohibition !
Ring the bells !
Oh, ring them !
Ring them !
Sound the rallying cry abroad !
Save the homes by love's volition ?
Save, oh save them !
Shield and save them !
Keep this ransomed land for God.

Fathers, ye who make the nation
Strong when ye are true and brave,
Why this puerile vacillation ?
Will you still your sons enslave ?
Mothers, by the Christ ye gave us,
For his sake and in his name,
Faith-united, ye can save us
From this festering curse and shame.

Youths and maidens, heaven would win you
From the sordid, vile, and vain ;
All the nation's powers are in you,
Shall her glory wax or wane ?
Every son, by pure uprightness,
May the cause of truth maintain ;
Every daughter haste the brightness
Of the morn when Christ shall reign.

—Llewellyn A. Morrison.

When Christians Vote as They Pray

Tune—" Sweet By and By." Key of G.

There's a time that is coming at last—
Oh ! hasten the long looked-for day,
When the rum fiend no shackles can cast,
For all Christians will vote as they pray.

Chorus :—
In the sweet by and by,
We shall welcome the beautiful day;
In the sweet by and by,
When Christians will vote as they pray.

When the fire shall go out at the still,
And the worm shall be taken away;
And its ruins give place to the mill,
Making bread that doth hunger allay.

And the prisons shall close every door,
And the poorhouses tenantless stand,
When the dram shops shall darken no more
The dear homes of our beautiful land.

When the Church and the State shall arise,
In the strength of their virtue and might;
And improve every moment that flies,
In their daring to vote for the right.

Prohibition Song

Tune —" Stand up for Jesus."

Awake, awake ! ye fathers !
Your homes from sorrow save;
'Neath Prohibition's banner;
Let every heart be brave;
Triumphant notes are sounding
O'er many a hard-fought field;
Our faith with works abounding
Shall make the foe to yield.

March on ! march on, my brothers !
Old comrades, see, they fall !
Strong drink their ruin seeketh;
His challenge is to all.
Go forth, demand " surrender " ;
A mighty phalanx go;
Thy brother's anguish pleadeth,
Oh, hear the wail of woe ?

Cheer up ! have faith, O mothers !
Love's cause hath in it might;
Your tears for sons endangered,
Have not escaped God's sight;
Keep trusting, oh, keep praying,
Your prayers shall soon prevail;
Jehovah's arm is Power—
His word can never fail.

Great God ! arouse all nations,
Rum's power to overcome;
Defend the poor and needy—
O let thy kingdom come;
Behold, night's darkness yieldeth,
The morning light shines clear;
Our Lord dominion wieldeth,
Grand victory is near.

—Rev. Dr. Tovell.

When Whiskey is no More

Tune—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Get ready for the jubilee, hurrah, hurrah!
When this our country shall be free, hurrah, hurrah!
The girls will sing, the boys will shout
When Alcohol is driven out;
And we'll all feel gay when whiskey is no more;
And we'll all feel gay when whiskey is no more.

It will not do to simply say hurrah! hurrah!
But do your duty, then you may hurrah, hurrah!
Assist the weak, yourself deny,
Stand by the right, and by and by
We'll all feel gay that whiskey reigns no more;
We'll all feel gay that whiskey reigns no more.

The Ontario Conflict

Tune: "From Greenland's Icy Mountain."

From scenes of wealth and splendor,
Where wines pass freely round,
From bar-rooms and from gutter
Where filth and vice abound,
From highest and from lowest,
From poor and rich the same,
The call comes to deliver
Our land from drink's domain.

What though of wealth uncounted
Our country's foes may boast!
What though their influence reacheth
Where influence counteth most!
The cry of starving children,
Of homes and wives forlorn,
Will surely break our slumbers,
And make us sloth to scorn.

What though we're poor and friendless
Of human power devoid!
What though by foes despised
By traitrous friends destroyed!
We know our God is with us,
We need not be afraid;
"Faint not for I am with thee,
Fear not nor be dismayed."

From village and from hamlet,
From towns or near or far,
There comes the sound of conflict,
The clash and din of war.
Soon will the fight be over,
The mists be rolled away;
And on our own Ontario
Shall dawn a brighter day.

—H. Mortimer.

Rally

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners."—Ps. 20. 5.

The Prohibition banner, we'll unfurl it to the breeze,
And we'll rally round its standard till it floats o'er land and seas,
On to victory we will bear it, for it's one of God's decrees,
As we go marching on!

Chorus—Glory! Glory, Hallelujah, etc.

We need not fear nor falter, for we know our cause is just,
As we raise the royal ensign, we the God of battles trust,
For our enemies besiege us, and will conquer, or we must,
As we go marching on!

Who are they that do oppose us, in this conflict for the right,
And muster all their minions, and rally in their might?
Are they strong, and brave, and noble, who challenge us to fight,
As we go marching on?

Behold them reel and stagger along the downward way,
As they merge from dens, and pits, and inns, all eager for the fray,
With bottles, beer, and ballots, they will meet us election day,
As we go marching on!

Then rally! rally! rally! ye noble, brave and true,
From hillside, plain, and valley, your country calls for you;
Roll up a mighty phalanx, let your numbers not be few,
As we go marching on!

We appeal to God to help us, as Daniel did of yore,
And we'll defy the lions though loudly they may roar;
Oh, we're coming, yes, we're coming, with a hundred thousand more.
As we go marching on!

—Rev. J. R. Cadwell.

The Coming Day

Tune—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

In the wretched haunts of vice, where the shadows of despair
Hide the sunlight that would gladly enter in,
Where the widow droops her head, where the orphans cry for bread,
Oh, 'tis there the work of love we must begin!

Chorus:—

Shout! oh, shout! the day is dawning;
Soon the clouds will break away,
And the rocks and hills shall ring
With hosannas that we'll sing,
For the promise of that great and glorious day.

With an earnest love of truth, with a hatred of the wrong,
Brother, sister, friend, and neighbor shall unite;
Oh! that happy time will be all creation's jubilee!
And the angels, too, will bless the wondrous sight.

Bid the slumbering soul awake, and the fainting heart restore,
There is mercy, there is hope, for every one.
See the temperance flag unfurled over the awakened world!
'Tis the signal of the conflict we've begun.

Lift your eyes unto the hills, and the brilliant rays behold,
Like a crown of glory on the brow of day;
'Tis the herald of a time when the temperance bells shall chime,
And to righteousness shall everything give way.

Chorus:—

Shout! oh, shout! the day is dawning;
Soon the clouds will break away,
And the rocks and hills shall ring
With hosannas that we'll sing,
On the morning of that resurrection day.

—Catholic Temperance Advocate.

Let Us Save the Drunkard

Air—"Scatter Seeds of Kindness."

O'er the dark and cruel regions
Where the slaves of drink abound,
There are voices ever calling
From the ruined, crushed and bound,
There are wrongs that need redressing,
There are foes who challenge fight,
There are giants need repressing,
Darkened souls who need the light.

Then let us save the drunkard,
Let us sweep the drink away.

If we knew the bitter anguish
Of the hearts with sorrow riven;
Could we number all the thousands,
Who to dark despair are driven;
Could the tears that fall in millions
Tell us each their tale of woe,
We should linger not in rising
To defeat this deadly foe.

From the mouths of hungry children
There are voices bid us arm,
From the haunts of squalid mis'ry
There are cries that sound alarm;
From the broken hearts that linger
Ere they drop into the grave,
There are notes of earnest pleading—
Are there none to help and save?

Widows' wail, and orphans' sorrow,
Drunkards' gloom and dying groan,
Cheerless homes, and homeless children
Bid you make this cause your own.
Now the hour is come to rally,
And to set the captive free;
Heaven and hell inquire and wonder
What your answer now will be.

For the little ones who languish
At a drunken mother's breast;
For the prodigals in anguish,
Seeking hopelessly for rest.
In the name of Him who cherished
E'en the least, and even you,
If you feel his claims are pressing,
Tell him now what you will do.

—Mrs. Commandant Booth.

FACTS, NOT OPINIONS

Recent Testimony from Eminent Citizens of Kansas

Prohibitory law does not prevent all attempts at liquor-selling. When fairly enforced it does make the sale and consumption of liquor far less than under the license system.

Any one who has doubts about this matter will do well to carefully consider the following strong statement, and note the names of the men of position and character who have signed it. It is taken from "Prohibition in Kansas," a book published at Topeka, Kansas, this year, by Mr. Stephens, who, for years, has been secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Alliance:

Prohibition, although imperfectly enforced in some parts of Kansas, has been of incalculable value to the State.

It has raised the standard of good citizenship.

It has destroyed in large measure the vicious treating habit.

It has greatly reduced drinking and drunkenness.

It has helped to lessen pauperism and crime.

It has saved thousands of the youths of the State from the temptation of the open saloon.

It has added to the material wealth and resources of the State.

It has increased the efficiency of the industrial system.

It has helped to elevate politics.

It has made better citizens, happier homes, larger schools, stronger churches, cleaner newspapers, and more prosperous business conditions.

Prohibition has been a great blessing to at least three-fourths of the State, and is immeasurably superior to any license system.

John P. St. John, Olathe,
Ex-Governor of Kansas.

E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha,
Ex-Governor of Kansas.

Charles F. Scott, Iola,
Congressman-at-Large.

A. A. Godard, Topeka,
State Attorney-General.

Frank Nelson, Lindsborg,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

F. D. Coburn, Kansas City,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

W. B. Swan, M.D., Topeka,
Secretary State Board of Health.

D. M. Valentine, Topeka,
Ex-Associate Justice State Supreme Court.

John W. Breidenthal, Topeka.
Ex-State Bank Commissioner.

James A. Troutman, Topeka,
Ex-Lieutenant Governor.

H. J. Allen, Ottawa,
President State Board of Charities.

George W. Hoss, Wichita,
President Western School of Oratory.

Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka,
Bishop of Kansas, Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, Topeka,
Ex-State Librarian.

J. K. Hudson, Topeka,
Editor Daily Herald.

Ewing Herbert, Hiawatha,
Editor Brown County World.

J. E. Junkin, Sterling,
Editor Kansas Bulletin.

L. A. Palmer, Washington,
Editor Republican.

Harold T. Chase, Topeka,
Editor Daily Capital.

Dell Keizer, Topeka,
Proprietor Daily Herald.

J. N. Wilkinson, Emporia,
President State Normal University.

F. H. Snow, Lawrence,
Ex-Chancellor State University.

Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence,
Ex-Governor of Kansas.

W. A. Peffer, Washington, D.C.,
Ex-United States Senator from Kansas.

L. H. Murlin, Baldwin,
President Baker University.

Arthur Capper, Topeka,
Proprietor Daily Capital.

Thos. M. Potter, Peabody,
Ex-President State Board of Agriculture.

E. W. Hoch, Marion,
Editor Record, and ex-Member Legislature.

John MacDonald, Topeka,
Editor Western School Journal.

W. H. Carruth, Lawrence,
Professor in State University.

J. D. S. Riggs, Ottawa,
President Ottawa University.

D. M. Fisk, Topeka,
Professor of Sociology, Washburn College.

T. A. McNeal, Topeka,
Editor Mail and Breeze.

E. B. Smith, Nickerson,
President Nickerson College.

Carl Swensson, Lindsborg,
President Bethany College.

Nelson Case, Oswego,
A Prominent Jurist.

J. L. Brady, Lawrence,
Editor Lawrence World.

Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, Topeka,
President State Federation of Clubs.

Edward Wilder, Topeka,
Treasurer A. T. & S. F. Ry.

John Wiswell, Columbus,
Ex-Mayor of Columbus.

C. E. Arnold, McPherson,
President McPherson College.

Fred C. Demorest, Winfield,
President South-western Kansas College.

Ansel Gridley, Salina,
President Kansas Wesleyan University.

E. N. Johnson, Holton,
President Campbell University.

A LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS

Terrible Evils that Must be Faced—The Need for Vigorous Personal Effort

John Burns, M.P., the famous English labor leader, delivered recently in London, to an immense audience of workingmen, an address upon the social condition of the working classes. One of the matters discussed was the liquor question, of which he spoke as follows :

"I deem it my duty to say that but for drink and its concomitant evils our problem would be smaller and our remedies more effective.

"Take one phase of last year's lunacy in London. These are the determining or contributory causes : Out of 1,671 patients received in 1900, intemperate in drink, 584; domestic troubles, 198; adverse circumstances, 191 ; worry and overwork, 166 ; love affairs, 55; religious excitement, 34. Certainly it is safe to say that 20 to 30 per cent. of lunacy is due to liquor, and probably more if the transmitted and hereditary influence of drink could be accurately measured.

"No wonder that a worldly paper, written by worldly people for men of the world, should say, as The Referee did on October 20th, 1901 : 'Poverty, insanity, crime, disease, and death are the flagrant followers of drunkenness. There is probably no other single cause which is one-half so fruitful in mischief to mankind."

"Dark as that picture of drink and its causes is, there is a bright side so far as crime is concerned. In 1868, 461 per 100,000 was the proportion of criminals to population. Fortunately, through education and the humanizing of prison treatment, this had diminished in 1899 to 239 per 100,000.

"But it cannot be said of drunkenness that it has hidden its diminished head. On the contrary, it had increased from 428 per 100,000 to 674

per 100,00 in 1899. In London the number of apprehensions had increased from 20,658 in 1887, to 56,066 in 1899, or from 3¾ per 100,000 to 8½ per 100,000.

"This increase is concurrent with higher wages and good trade, which should have contributed less to drink than they unfortunately have. If magistrates, police, and people were to realize their duty in this matter much might be done to diminish one of our worst and most difficult problems.

"I believe that the best and most simple remedy for drink is abstinence, but this must be supplemented by local or legislative action. One drink-cursed district, Liverpool, has since 1889 added 78,000 to its population, reduced its police drunkenness cases from 16,000 to 4,180, its crime from 926 to 552 per 100,000, its policemen by 100, at a saving of £8,000 to the rates, by the simple remedy of having got rid of 345 licensed places in eleven years.

"If this is practicable in Liverpool, why not in London ? where, owing too frequently to magistrates and police, a similar reduction has not been made. In London there are over 10,000 licensed premises, thickest in poor districts, alternatives to dreary and overcrowded homes, sapping physique, as recruiting figures prove, undermining morality, impairing skill, deteriorating efficiency, stifling happiness, killing homes, and breaking hearts.

"Four pound per head of population, or £20 per family, is the average of our swollen drink bill of £160,000,000 for the last year. A few contracts illuminate the waste of this. Thirty thousand Friendly Societies, with 12,000,000 members, have accumulated £40,000,000 in fifty years, or as much only as the nation spent on drink in any three months of last year.

"Last year the much abused Trade Unions, with all their strikes (68 per cent. of which were wholly or partially successful), inflicted a loss of half a day per annum on all the working classes at work. This involved a cost of less than £1,000,000, for which they secured £24,000,000 in higher wages, and a net gain of 1,000,000 reduced hours of work beyond other improved conditions. 'Something attempted, something done.'

"Yet on drink, betting, and gambling, and the loss entailed thereby, from thirty to fifty days per annum were lost, with no advantage at all. There is no restriction of output. Yet The Times is silent about that national waste, that if diverted to our married couples over sixty years of age would give every one of them A PENSION OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS PER ANNUM, and which, if unrestricted, will industrially diminish both our material and moral advantages."

The speaker concluded thus: "A world empire engages your attention, and should secure your devoted energies and thought. All your sobriety, courage, self-sacrifice, is needed for London's sake and Britain's future. In your interests for your well being, for the security of our people and permanent glory of our race, I ask, I plead, I implore you, to see that you so equip yourselves with those qualities, virtues, and capacities, as to enable you to secure the triumph of your cause, so that we can say:

"'The end lies hid in future victory,
Won by the faithfulness of man
to man.'"

LICENSES IN PROHIBITION STATES

A great deal is being made by anti-temperance journals of the fact that the United States revenue returns show that in the State of Maine federal licenses or tax receipts are issued to a number of persons described as retail liquor dealers, wholesale liquor dealers, rectifiers, brewers, and wholesale dealers in malt liquors.

To persons not familiar with the United States liquor system, these figures are very misleading. The explanation of them is simple. The Federal Government pays no attention to the question of enforcement of State liquor laws. It simply requires every person who sells liquor to pay a tax of twenty-five dollars per year. The penalty for selling without paying this tax is very severe.

As a result, druggists, compounders, persons proposing to violate the law, take out licenses, or, rather, simply "tax receipts," to protect themselves against the severe penalty.

When a man is convicted of violating a State liquor law, the federal authorities compel him to pay this tax, so that in some cases the issue of a tax receipt may simply mean that the man has been punished for violating the State liquor law, and the excise officers have compelled him to pay the national tax.

The facts in regard to Maine are fully set out in the following article taken from The Union Signal, of Chicago :

"When any one in the State of Maine intends to break the law of the State and sell liquor he usually promptly pays his United States revenue tax. He runs the risk of being 'caught' under the provisions of the Maine Prohibitory Law, and he cannot buy a license or pay a tax that will exempt him, but he pays the United States tax, and then the United States is done with, and as much as says, 'It is nothing to us what the law of the State is, we deal with you from a national standpoint.' Usually in Maine Uncle Sam is pretty strict in looking up those who are trying to sell liquor without having paid the United States tax, and in fact there are very few who try to sell without it.

"There are 506 cities and towns and 78 plantations in Maine. There are 302 towns and 78 plantations where we have good proof there is no attempt to sell liquor, because no one living in those places pays the United States revenue tax, and, as has been said, a rumseller will run the risk of violating the Maine law, but seldom runs the risk of violating both the State and Federal law. It ought to be remembered that in the localities where the prohibitory law is violated the violation of law is no greater than that against license laws in license States, for the prohibitive features of license laws are not enforced.

"Again, we will suppose that 1,191 people in Maine pay United States revenue tax for one year with the intention of retailing liquor, the probability is that before the year has passed one-half of them at least have been driven out of business. Reliable statistics are hard to gather, especially in a prohibitory State. There is a great deal of difference between 1,191 people trying to sell liquor in defiance of law, and 34,121 actually selling liquor supported by the law, as they do in New York, for instance.

"We have been in a place in Portland, Maine, where there was a United States revenue tax receipt hanging on the wall when the whole stock of trade in the place was six bottles of root beer and a bottle of whiskey in the man's hip pocket, and inside of a week this man, who held the United States revenue tax, was in jail for violating the prohibitory law.

"In regard to the rectifiers and other 'dealers' referred to, the same explanation applies to the figures given by the revenue statistics, for instance, the 'five breweries' in the State of Maine. Very likely there were five people who intended to brew some sort of alcoholic liquor in Maine and would not run the risk of violating the United States law, and so they paid the revenue tax ; but, as a matter of fact beyond dispute, by any reasonable, well-informed person, there is not a brewery in the State of Maine, nor has there been for many years. Neither is there a distillery, although prior to the enactment of the prohibitory law there were in the city of Portland alone seven distilleries and two breweries. Prohibition prohibits. It fails only when officials fail to do their duty."

CLIPPINGS AND NOTES

Memoranda may be written or clippings pasted on this page

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THE HEREDITY OF ALCOHOL

The most saddening, and perhaps the most serious, of the numerous evils inflicted by alcohol on human kind is the hereditary transmission, both of the drink-crave itself, and of the pathologcal changes caused by indulgence in alcohol.

Transmitted Disease

I have had under my care a life teetotaler, who has been repeatedly tormented by acute attacks of gout, though by his careful diet and mode of life he has disarmed the disease of half its terrors. He owes his besetting ailment to the alcoholic indulgence of his ancestors, and has inherited this legacy with the rest of the family property. In no other disease is the heredity more marked. In Britain the proofs are everywhere around us.

Many other diseases produced by alcohol are the subject of transmission. Among the most characteristic are alcoholic cirrhosis and alcoholic contracted kidney. In one painful case of the latter, under my own care, the patient had been a total abstainer for nearly forty years, but he inherited the contracted kidney from an intemperate father.

Weakened Constitutions

The blood of the inebriate parent is so vitiated, and his energies are so wasted, that, even when there is a sober mother, the innocent progeny are often brought into existence puny, stunted, and debilitated. Body and brain having been insufficiently nourished, the vital powers of such infants art so defective that, in their earliest years, they are literally mowed down. In the causation of the terrible infantile morality which is such a disgrace to English civilization, the drinking habits of the parent or parents have the largest share.

Even when grown up to manhood, the constitutions of the offspring of intemperate parentage are frequently so enfeebled and impaired, that they succumb to a premature death from their lack of recuperative power after the exhaustion, following some acute illness, which a tolerably vigorous system would have perfectly recovered from.

Mental Defects

Alcoholic nervous and mental diseases are also handed down. Hereditary alcoholic epilepsy, for example, is by no means uncommon. Defective nerve power, enfeebled will, and a debilitated morale form a favorite legacy from thoughtless inebriates to their helpless issue.

The nerves of the dipsomaniac are shattered, while the bodily strength is undermined, and thus the family are liable to be mentally afflicted. Some of the circle, generally the daughters, may be nervous and hysterical; others, generally the sons, are apt to be feeble and eccentric, and to fall into insanity when any emergency calls for the display of unusual brain power.

In one household, with a drunken father, two girls were hysterical, and the third was an imbecile; of the sons, the eldest was an epileptic, the second died suddenly of alcoholic apoplexy, and the third was an idiot.

In another family, burdened with the hereditary drink curse, the eldest daughter committed suicide, the second lost her reason, and became quite demented, and the youngest was the incarnation of hysteria. The elder son killed himself by poison through drink, and the younger is an apparently confirmed sot.

Prohibition Demanded

The heredity of alcohol is now beyond dispute. It is no mere dream of an abstemious enthusiast, but the operation of a natural law; no fanciful creation of a nephalian brain, but an acknowledged fact.

Men and women on whom this dread inheritance has been forced without their consent are everywhere around us, bravely struggling to lead a pure and sober life; and would it not be but an act of justice to make every church, every home, and every land, safe for all such afflicted ones by the expulsion of all intoxicating beverages from our sacred services, from our social gatherings, and from within our borders.—Dr. Norman S. Kerr.

AN EFFECTIVE PLAN FOR EDUCATIVE WORK

An Important Campaign Method

The Pioneer will be edited, and its matter so selected and arranged, that while it will be a necessity to every Canadian prohibition worker, it will also be of special value as literature for general distribution in the Ontario Referendum contest, and every other temperance campaign.

We must keep up our educating work. Printed matter tells. It does its work continuously, silently, fearlessly, and no form of literature is so generally read and so potential as the up-to-date periodical. It comes with the force and interest of newness and life. For this reason the form of a weekly journal has been selected.

The advocate of temperance will find THE PIONEER one of his best aids in this contest. It will bring him every week a fresh outfit of pointed, convenient facts and arguments, and a valuable summary of the latest news about our cause. It is just what is needed to develop sentiment, inspire workers, and make votes.

THE PIONEER will be a newspaper. Prominence will be given to accurate and impartial reports of all events affecting the temperance cause, and details concerning every phase of the fight for "sweeter manners, purer laws." Unity will be promoted and interest aroused by fuller knowledge on the part of our workers of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the world.

This journal will be in every respect reliable and readable. Every article will be short, good, and forcible, containing nothing sectional, sectarian, or partisan. The literature of the old world and the new world will be ransacked for the most helpful and effective material. The price is very low.

Such literature will convince many a man whom his neighbors cannot convince. It will talk to him quietly, in his own home, in his leisure moments, when he can listen uninterruptedly, when he cannot talk back, and when the personality of the talker cannot interfere with the effect of the talk.

It will ply him with facts, arguments, and appeals, that will influence, instruct, and benefit him. It will set him thinking. This is half the battle. Its wide circulation will swell the victory that we are about to win. This is its object.

Your help is asked in this great work. Quantities of The Pioneer for distribution will be supplied on such terms as will make it one of the cheapest, as well as one of the best forms of campaign literature.

Distribution of even one week's issue will do much good, and cannot interfere with any other work later on.

Orders for copies of any week's issue should be sent in advance.

IN QUANTITIES.

Parcels of any issue will be sent to any address in Ontario, carriage prepaid, at the following low rates:

1,000 copies	$5 00
100 copies	0 50
50 copies	0 25

Fifty is the smallest number of one week's issue that we can send on this plan. Orders for copies of any week's issue should reach The Pioneer office before the Wednesday of that week.

A WEEKLY CLUB.

We will send parcels of Ten Copies to one address Every Week for one year for four dollars, or for three months for One Dollar.

On this plan we cannot send parcels of fewer than ten copies, nor for a shorter term than three months.

Payments should be sent with orders. Do what you can to help our cause along this line.

Address,

F. S. SPENCE,
52 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto.

LITERATURE CIRCULATION

The Dominion Alliance has provided a comprehensive and valuable plan of education in the provision made for a cheap supply of first-class prohibition literature.

Any friend of the cause writing to the Alliance Secretary will receive by return mail sample copies of the leaflets that are ready, and a circular of detailed instructions concerning methods of using these leaflets. If these instructions are followed out a vast amount of good may be accomplished with a minimum expenditure of money.

All the leaflets are good. There are twenty of them. They cover a wide field, and are adapted for broadest circulation. Each one deals with some special phase of the prohibition question. Each is complete in itself. Every voter ought to be supplied with the whole series.

The prices charged for these documents are much below the cost of production. On account of an increase in the postage rates on printed matter, it will be found most economical to purchase in large quantities and have the goods forwarded by express. Prices are therefore fixed for parcels by mail, and also for parcels forwarded as suggested. These prices are as follows :

For parcels sent by mail, postage prepaid :

4-page leaflets, 15 cents per hundred, $1.25 per thousand.

2-page leaflets, 10 cents per hundred, 75 cents per thousand.

For quantities taken from Alliance Office, or sent by express, carriage to be paid by purchasers :

4-page leaflets, 75c. per thousand.
2-page leaflets 50c. per thousand.

The following is a full list of the twenty leaflets. Others may be added later. If so, full particulars and titles will be published in THE PIONEER.

FOUR-PAGE SERIES.

No.
1. Summary of the Liquor Act.
2. Cost of the Liquor Traffic.
3. The Right Method.
4. Prohibition in Kansas.
5. Campaign Songs.
6. Testing the Traffic.
7. Canada's Record of Crime.
8. Prohibition and Taxation.
9. Rum-wrecked Homes.
10. Facts About Maine.

TWO-PAGE SERIES.

No.
1. A Veteran's Testimony.
2. Business and Beer.
3. Some Scott Act Facts.
4. Does it Pay ?
5. Liquor and Industry.
6. Military Men on Drinking.
7. Prohibition Does Prohibit.
8. Is Canada to Lead ?
9. Opinions of Catholic Clergymen.
10. A Poor Investment.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. Wisely planned and well-managed public meetings are among the most effective agencies for informing and stirring up electors, and rousing in workers and friends a sense of their personal responsibility and the importance of the occasion.

2. A public meeting, being an event of some importance, will usually be reported in the local newspapers. This will bring the fact of the meeting and the arguments presented at it before many other people besides those who attend the meeting. For this reason, those who have charge of meetings should take special pains to have them well reported.

3. All arrangements should be made

beforehand, and be thorough and complete. A small committee, or a few reliable persons ought to be made responsible for the management of every meeting, or a standing committee appointed to superintend all meetings.

4. Every meeting should be well advertised by announcements in as many churches as possible on the preceding Sunday, and in every other available way, such as by bills, advertisements in newspapers, and announcements in as many other meetings or public places as possible.

5. It is hardly needful to state that arrangements about place of meeting, having building opened and properly lighted, seating the audience, taking the collection, and other details, ought to be looked after in good time by persons duly appointed.

6. The platform ought to be comfortably and conveniently seated, well lighted, and, where practicable, a few flowers or other simple decorations secured. Local clergymen, prominent public men, and leading workers ought to be asked beforehand to take seats upon the platform. Any singers or others who take part should be seated so conveniently that they can present themselves when called without delay or discomfort.

7. Where reporters attend meetings, pains should be taken to have tables and seats prepared for them, where they can hear well and have plenty of light.

8. If the audience is not large enough to fill the building, those present should be seated well forward. Many a meeting has been spoiled by leaving empty seats between the speaker and the audience.

9. It is well to have a chairman of reputation and influence in the community, who should have a clear, strong voice that can be heard in every part of the hall, or church, in which the meeting is held. He should be provided with a complete programme, and made acquainted with those who take part, before the meeting begins.

10. When a meeting is held in a church, the pastor ought to be specially recognized. If he is not the chairman or one of the speakers, he ought to assist in the opening exercises.

11. Opening services ought to be brief, but lively, and should include a rousing hymn or chorus, in which the audience can take part.

12. A well-trained choir, aided by instruments where available, will be of much value in preventing weariness, and making the meeting more impressive and effective. Well rendered recitations, solos, or choruses by children, are sometimes useful. Such exercises, however, must not be allowed to take up much time, or to interfere with the speaking, which is the important part of the meeting.

13. It is a mistake to have too many speakers. The circumstances must decide what is desirable in each case. As a general rule, there ought to be one address by a well-posted, experienced speaker, around whose speech the interest of the meeting will centre. Even this address ought not to be long enough to be wearisome. All the other speeches should be very short, pointed, and lively.

14. All arrangements with speakers should be definite. If a speaker comes from a distance, his time of arrival should be known, arrangements should be made for his entertainment, and some person appointed to meet him, look after his comfort, and give him all necessary information.

15. When a meeting is not held in a church, it is generally well to invite discussion or questions. In such cases any opposition speech ought to be made, or questions asked, early in the meeting. They would come most appropriately before the principal address. Opposition arguments or questions must be dealt with by some persons thoroughly familiar with the facts about prohibition, and well skilled in controversy.

16. Every one who is to take part in a public meeting ought to know of his duty in time. No one should presume to make an address unless he has carefully prepared himself, or is thoroughly familiar with the subject he discusses.

17. Let everything be lively and earnest. Avoid hackneyed recitations. Do not invite injudicious or extravagant speakers. Keep up the interest. Close early.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Organization is the duty of the hour. The coming campaign will be a success or a failure according to the effectiveness or defectiveness of the organization of our workers.

The first step to be taken is the formation of a central Association or League or Alliance for every county or electoral district. The name is unimportant, and the territory to be looked after by the organization must be decided upon by local workers who will understand what is likely to be most useful and convenient.

About half of the province is now organized. Friends in every constituency of the other half ought to take immediate action. The following suggestions are submitted for their guidance :

A few earnest workers may form themselves into a provisional committee to call an electoral district convention of all friends of the cause for organization purposes.

When practicable the "call" for such a convention should be signed by leading workers of different societies and denominations.

The provisional committee should secure a suitable hall, and make railway arrangements, plans for billeting delegates and holding an evening mass meeting, all of which should be as complete as possible.

The Alliance Executive can arrange to send a well-posted practical organizer to nearly every convention to advise and assist the local workers. The Alliance Secretary will furnish a form of "Call" and other information on application.

The call should be widely circulated, and the convention well announced through the local press, churches, temperance societies, and in every way possible. Copies ought to be mailed to known friends of temperance throughout the district.

The convention should be called to order by the chairman of the provisional committee, and may then elect a chairman and secretary for the time being. The chairman, Dominion Alliance organizer, or some other well-posted worker should explain the object of the convention. The meeting may then fully discuss the question of what line of action it is best to adopt to secure the object in view.

If permanent organization is resolved upon, a business committee may be appointed to report to the convention a constitution or set of rules as simple in form as possible, and to nominate persons for election as permanent officers. The carrying out of details of campaign work may be left to the permanent executive committee.

A well-announced, rousing mass-meeting should be held in the evening, to explain and advocate the policy agreed upon by the convention.

LOCAL LEAGUES

A form of Constitution or Rules for a prohibition organization has been prepared to assist those who desire a definite plan. It aims at having such plan as concise and complete as possible. It is submitted as a suggestion to be modified as may be found necessary.

This form is set out below. It is, of course, understood, that the names, dates, fees, and other details, are to be changed to suit the particular circumstances in which the rules are adopted and used.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE RULES.

1. Name.

This organization shall be known as the Waterville Prohibition League.

2. Objects.

The object of the League shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to secure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. Meetings.

With this object in view the League shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions of representatives who are known, avowed and reliable supporters of the principles and methods of the League, and the declaration through the ballot-box of the people's desire for total prohibition.

4. Membership.

Persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality shall be eligible for membership.

Persons desiring to join the League may be proposed at any regular meeting, and a two-third vote will be necessary to elect them. They shall then become members on signing the following :

Declaration.

We, the undersigned, approve of the objects and methods of the Waterville Prohibition League, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the constitution of the said League.

5. Fees.

The membership fee shall be twenty-five cents a year, payable in advance.

6. Officers.

The officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

7. Committees.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and nine other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the president and secretary.

Other standing or special committees may be appointed from time to time as the League may deem necessary or advisable.

8. Meetings.

The annual meeting may be held in the month of October. Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Nine members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the League there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

9. By-Laws.

The League may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects, or the transaction of its business.

10 Amendments.

These rules shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the society.

THE PIONEER

CANADA'S PROHIBITION WEEKLY

AN UP-TO-DATE JOURNAL OF

SOCIAL PROGRESS

AND

MORAL REFORM

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